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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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SPECIAL SWEET POTATO REPORTS TO BE ISSUED

Department of Agriculture to Disseminate Information Pertaining to Stocks Stored in Warehouses

A system of reporting twice a year the quantity of sweet potatoes in storage in the United States is now being worked out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the present season it is planned to show stocks in commercial storage houses as of Dec. 15, 1922, and Mar. 1, 1923. The first report as of Dec. 15 is to be issued early in January.

There has been a long-felt need for such information. It sometimes happens that the stored crop is sold early and that supplies are inadequate to satisfy a later demand at higher prices. Again, stored stocks may be held until late in the season, with the result that the supply exceeds the demand, and the price declines. Comprehensive Government reports should tend to bring about a more even distribution throughout the season and should be beneficial to the entire sweet potato industry.

OVER 3,000 STORAGE HOUSES.

There are over 3,000 sweet potato storage houses in the United States with a combined capacity exceeding 12,000,000 bus. Approximately half of the houses are classified as commercial and have a total capacity of over 10,000,000 bus. The remaining small houses are usually located on farms and are used to store supplies for home consumption. In Georgia there are facilities for storing over 2,000,000 bus. Four other States—Delaware, Texas, Louisiana, and Tennessee—each have storage capacity for more than 1,000,000 bus. Thirteen counties in the United States have facilities for storing more than 100,000 bus. each, Sussex County, Delaware, leading with facilities for over 1,000,000 bus. The other 12 counties are located in California, Tennessee, Illinois, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

The plan is to have the agricultural statisticians connected with the department's crop reporting service obtain and issue reports in their respective States. Complete reports will also be issued from the Washington office. The development and extension of this service in the future will depend largely upon the use made of the reports this season and the benefits which accrue to the industry.

The accompanying tables of production and shipments present the storage situation very concretely. Although the Southern States produce considerably more than three-fourths of all the sweet potatoes, they ship in car lots only about 5% of their crop. It is natural, therefore, that storage houses should be most numerous throughout the South.

The northeastern group of sweet potato States, comprising New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (particularly the eastern shore), produces only 8%–10% of the national crop, but ships 80% of its production. However, most of the movement from this territory is completed before the end of

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JOHNSON GRASS HAY IN GOOD DEMAND THIS YEAR

Prices Above Last Year's Levels—Dry Weather in Southwestern States Has Stimulated Sales.

Much higher prices are being received by producers for Johnson Grass hay at the present time than were received for last year's crop, according to information obtained from a survey just completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One of the principal causes of the higher prices was the recent drought in Texas and the Southwest which cut the pastures short and created an unusual demand for hay at a time when pastures are usually available.

In Alabama and Mississippi the reports show that the marketable surplus was about the same this year as was reported for the 1921 crop, but in Texas the dry weather cut down the hay crop also and the amount to be marketed was below normal.

MOVEMENT FAIRLY HEAVY.

About 60%–65% of the Texas crop of Johnson Grass had been marketed to Nov. 15, but in Alabama and Mississippi the movement had not been so heavy and dealers estimated that only about 40% had been marketed at the time of the report.

In Texas the demand has been mostly local, and producers and shippers have been able to market their hay in nearby or more distant parts of the State where stock feeders were the principal buyers.

In Alabama and Mississippi the demand was mostly from coal-mine and sawmill operators, although some hay has been shipped to Georgia and other southeastern States. A scarcity of cars has retarded the movement somewhat in Mississippi, but other sections appear to have sufficient cars to move the hay in quantities equal to the demand.

Quotations from a number of shipping points in Texas indicate that prices are almost twice those prevailing at the corresponding time last year. Although prices in the various sections range $13–$19 per ton, the bulk of the hay was being sold on Nov. 15 at $16–$17 per ton f. o. b. shipping point. The average price for Alabama was about $16 per ton and for Mississippi $14 per ton for the No. 1 grade.

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Live Stock and Meats

TOP PRICES FOR HOGS DOWN TO NEW LOW MARK FOR YEAR

Spread Between Cattle Grades Very Wide—Sheep Market Weakened Except for Fat Lambs.

Beef steers offered at 10 large markets during the week ending Nov. 25 were chiefly short-feds and western grassers. Prices on these were uneven and marked by declines, net downturns on the former at Chicago being 25¢–40¢ with comparable reductions at other large markets. The scant supply of long-fed steers held steady, strictly choice offerings at Chicago reaching $13.50 or 10¢ below the year's high mark. The price range was the widest of the year.

Hogs were marketed liberally. Price declines continued, and at Chicago the top sank to $7.85, which was 15¢ below the year's previous low top in January. These low prices resulted in expanded orders from eastern slaughterers at all the large markets, which, coupled with active buying by local packers, strengthened prices so that the closing top at Chicago was $8.20.

Fat lamb prices of a week ago were generally sustained, especially at Chicago, but the approaching holiday period had a weakening influence on fat sheep and yearling prices. These classes were freely offered and at Chicago declined 50¢–$1. The bullish trend in wool somewhat sustained wooled fat lamb offerings at this market, whereas shorn lambs declined 15¢–25¢.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS LOWER.

Stocker and feeder steers at Chicago suffered price declines of 25¢–40¢, the drop stimulating the movement to the country. The price drop chiefly affected the grades which have been selling from $6.50 downward. Quality was in demand, and the scant supply of highly bred stocker and feeder steers displayed only slight price changes. At Chicago finishers paid upward to $14.50 for feeder lambs, buying thin ones liberally at $13.50–$14, feeding yearlings at $10.90–$11.50, and feeding wethers at $8.35–$8.50.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately 280,000 cattle, 746,000 hogs, and 260,000 sheep, as compared with 287,410 cattle, 729,463 hogs, and 242,230 sheep a week earlier, and 149,141 cattle, 475,378 hogs, and 166,993 sheep for the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Prices of short-fed steers were uneven. At Chicago the bulk of these moved at $7.50–$9. 50 and at Kansas City there were but few above $9, the greater proportion selling below $8. At Chicago the average price of beef steers was about $8.85, the lowest since June, although a few beef steers were good enough to sell at $10–$12 and a few loads of ripe yearling steers sold at $13–$13.20. The lot which topped at $13.20 averaged 1,417 lbs. Plain strong-weight steers, of which some averaged more than 1,300 lbs., sold downward to $7.25, while a few 1,200-lb. offerings sold downward to $6. Several loads of strong-weight, rather meaty, but rough, grass-fed bullocks from Mineral Point, Wis., turned at $6.50–$7, while grain-fed offerings from that section sold upward to $11.50 and above.

Western grassers, including Canadians, continued to arrive freely at Chicago, although the killing quality of many of these arrivals suggested tail-end shipments. Having but plain killing quality, the bulk of the western grassers at Chicago turned at $5.50–$6.50. the plainer ones declining about 50¢, while better grades held steady. A few loads brought $8–$8.50, and one load of 1,309-lb. animals sold upward to $9. Plain westerns sold downward to $5 and a few odd lots of strong-weight, ill-bred western grassers of cutter grade went for slaughter downward to $4.

At Chicago the bulk of stocker and feeder steers brought $5.75–$6.75. The scant supply of good quality feeders sold at $7 and above, quality rather than weight determining the selling price. In fact, a load of well-bred 1,200-lb. feeders at Chicago made $7.65, and at Kansas City selected feeders sold upward to $8.25, the bulk of better grades at the latter market turning at $6.25–$7. Plain but heavy stockers at Chicago sold downward to $5.25, while ill-bred kinds dropped to $4.25 and lower. Demand for stock cows and heifers and stock calves was only moderate, a spread of $6.25–$6.75 taking most of the latter at Kansas City.

She stock, except for lower grades of beef cows, found a fairly active outlet at Chicago at $3.75–$5. Relatively few kosher cows at this market sold above $7.50 although a meager supply of kosher heifers of comparable finish sold up to $8. Most beef heifers moved at $5–$7 with a few corn-fed yearlings up to $10. Activity in canners and cutters continued, most healthy canners selling at $2.85–$3, with strong-weight kinds in some cases bringing $3.10 and cutters $3.50 and above. Advances for the week amounted to 10¢–15¢.

Bull prices lost around 15¢. At the close, best bologna bulls sold around $4.25 with a few choice heavy selections going upward to $4.40, while lighter weight native and western bulls turned generally at $3.65–$3.90.

Best handy-weight veal calves at Chicago closed at $8–$8.50 to packers who paid downward to $7 for light vealers and $4–$4.50 for "bobs." Most heavy calves sold for slaughter downward to $3 and lower while a few selected handy-weight vealers brought around $9.50.

Hogs.—The marketward movement of hogs was again heavy. For the two weeks ending Nov. 25 the 10 markets received

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FRESH MEAT MARKETS SLOW; PRICES FLUCTUATED NARROWLY

Retailers Purchased Sparingly in Anticipation of Usual Thanksgiving Demand for Poultry.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Fresh meat trade was slow during the week ending Nov. 24, and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Retailers purchased sparingly on account of the anticipated Thanksgiving demand for poultry. Beef, lamb, and pork prices were uneven with a weak undertone.

Beef.—An active demand for forequarters resulted in higher prices while hindquarters declined, a number of sales being made at prices only $1–$2 higher than forequarters from the same carcasses. Fairly well-finished medium-grade steers were preferred over choice and good grades at prices which would justify their substitution for a better grade, although at Chicago the demand for choice steers showed some improvement.

Common and medium grade cows were draggy, and those of good grade were marketed mostly in cuts. The bulk of offerings at Chicago were of good and medium grades. Aged cows of satisfactory weight and quality were plentiful, and the supply of canners exceeded the demand. At Boston and Chicago steers and cows closed about steady, at New York steers were weak to $1 lower with cows steady, and at Philadelphia steers were steady with cows steady to 50¢ higher. Kosher beef ruled strong to higher, while hind quarters from koshered cattle were weak to lower.

Veal.—A drop of $1 early in the week on all grades of veal except common, was followed by steady prices. At Boston the supply consisted largely of heavy kinds with the market about steady. At New York choice veal advanced around $1. A few heavy sides sold up to $8, but the bulk of that kind carried bids of $6–$6.50, and went to the freezer. At Philadelphia prices advanced $1–$2 above the close of the previous week. At Chicago supplies were fairly liberal, though unevenly distributed among the numerous selling agencies.

Lamb.—Increased supplies of heavy lamb resulted in slow trade, although the better light weight kinds sold fairly well. At east-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	235	$7.72	221	$7.77	239	$7.53	230	$7.63	231	$7.87	227	$8.00	231	$7.72	231	$8.13	222	$6.79
E. St. Louis	188	7.93	194	7.80	192	7.76	203	7.73	191	7.97	198	8.03	196	7.84	195	8.14	200	6.94
Kansas City	206	7.77	210	7.69	210	7.36	207	7.39	210	7.54	203	7.79	209	7.53	210	7.95	216	6.59
Omaha	248	7.63	239	7.35	245	7.06	245	7.13	246	7.26	262	7.29	246	7.29	249	7.84	231	6.31
S. St. Joseph	227	7.77	221	7.58	227	7.40	225	7.47	226	7.61	215	7.82	224	7.57	221	7.89	....	.....
S. St. Paul	224	7.40	210	7.51	209	7.46	210	7.31	209	7.60	221	7.67	213	7.46	213	7.75	212	6.47

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	104,156	37,939	66,217	214,962	48,309	166,653	81,964	34,673	47,291
Denver [1]	22,971	23,082	2,885	8,290	1,039	6,250	79,621	83,628	2,758
East St. Louis	35,336	18,317	16,447	96,454	41,434	52,023	10,510	1,687	7,000
Fort Worth	26,180	11,158	16,386	7,879	2,480	5,343	7,823	2,335	1,951
Indianapolis [1]	8,941	4,871	4,889	68,937	21,723	48,727	2,060	986	963
Kansas City	86,866	45,989	35,198	82,970	14,746	67,796	35,637	17,714	17,197
Oklahoma City	7,896	2,690	5,252	13,393	868	13,243	490	401	211
Omaha	34,663	20,773	15,113	57,366	6,310	50,880	55,553	16,633	30,894
St. Joseph [1]	14,156	5,589	9,155	54,891	3,525	51,369	13,787	4,200	10,941
St. Paul [1]	42,905	22,297	23,298	89,152	24,136	64,848	18,603	9,396	14,179
Sioux City	14,561	7,677	5,798	33,693	8,823	23,992	8,084	1,903	6,187
Wichita [1]	9,667	5,876	2,081	14,040	938	12,650	331	.....	271
Total	408,298	206,258	202,719	742,037	174,331	563,774	314,463	173,556	139,843
Previous week	420,353	205,606	204,644	677,324	148,240	514,557	330,425	193,466	127,917

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 24.

ern markets receipts were somewhat greater than during the preceding week and prices were generally weak to $1 lower. At Chicago, although supplies were only moderate, a slack demand caused a decline of fully $1 on all grades.

Mutton.—At eastern markets receipts of mutton were moderate with prices showing but little change. The comparatively few light and handy-weight sorts sold readily at firm prices. At Chicago offerings were also moderate, but prices declined $1 on good and medium grades with common grade unchanged.

Pork.—Fresh pork trade was dull and eastern markets were uneven. A feature of the week's trade was the narrow spread of only $2–$3 between 8–10 lb. loins and those weighing 16 lbs. and over. Compared with a week earlier, loins at eastern markets were unchanged and $1–$2 lower at Chicago. Other fresh cuts were mostly steady to firm.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, November 24, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	17,326	.....	22,513
Denver	16,600	1,252	79,409
East St. Louis	10,086	560	132
Fort Worth	6,486	51	856
Indianapolis	708	42	24
Kansas City	40,147	3,802	12,631
Oklahoma City	1,903	.....	.....
Omaha	17,505	400	13,898
St. Joseph	3,984	.....	3,352
St. Paul	13,403	14,075	931
Sioux City	6,063	247	1,352
Wichita	4,278	365	.....
Total	138,489	20,794	135,098
Previous week	143,030	19,206	165,503
Same week last year	68,265	5,668	36,825
State destination:			
Alabama	27	.....	.....
California	247	890	.....
Colorado	9,108	213	52,970
Illinois	23,268	1,502	4,316
Indiana	6,371	626	2,491
Iowa	19,304	3,980	3,718
Kansas	16,767	324	7,373
Kentucky	368	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	331
Maine	38	.....	.....
Maryland	702	1,487	.....
Massachusetts	.....	211	.....
Michigan	2,089	210	11,144
Minnesota	1,465	1,101	411
Missouri	16,032	451	10,880
Nebraska	16,192	568	34,475
New Jersey	21	2,812	230
New York	420	4,899	3,517
North Dakota	33	.....	.....
Ohio	6,402	376	1,665
Oklahoma	4,333	80	.....
Pennsylvania	5,025	762	.....
South Dakota	1,430	.....	633
Tennessee	.....	251	.....
Texas	4,432	51	.....
Virginia	829	.....	.....
West Virginia	313	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,076	.....	944
Wyoming	2,197	.....	.....
Total	138,489	20,794	135,098

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.	Oct. 27.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$19.00-21.00	$19.00-21.00	$21.00-22.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	22.00-23.00	21.00-23.50	23.50-25.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.00-26.50	25.50-28.50	29.00-30.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-34.00	31.00-34.00	34.50-36.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	17.00-18.25	15.00-18.00	17.00-17.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-14.50	12.50-13.75	13.50-13.75
Pure lard, tierces	13.50-14.50	13.50-14.50	13.00-14.25
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-13.00	11.75-13.00	11.75-12.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,000 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.75-13.60	$11.25-13.00	$11.00-13.25	$10.75-13.00	$11.10-12.75	.....
Good	9.75-11.75	9.50-11.75	9.25-11.00	8.50-10.75	9.00-11.10	.....
Medium	7.00-9.75	6.75-9.50	6.80-9.25	6.50-8.50	6.50-9.00	$6.25-8.00
Common	5.00-7.00	5.25-6.75	5.00-6.80	4.75-6.50	4.75-6.50	4.75-6.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.60-13.35	11.25-13.00	10.90-12.75	10.50-13.00	10.90-12.50	.....
Good	9.65-11.60	9.25-11.25	8.80-10.90	8.50-10.50	8.75-10.90	.....
Medium	6.85-9.65	6.50-9.25	6.60-8.80	6.25-8.50	6.00-8.75	6.25-8.00
Common	5.00-6.85	5.00-8.50	4.60-6.60	4.50-6.25	4.25-6.00	4.50-6.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.50-10.65	9.00-10.25	4.00-8.40	4.00-9.00	3.85-9.00	3.75-8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.60-8.00	3.50-6.75	3.75-6.00	3.75-6.25	3.75-6.50	3.25-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.50	3.10-5.25	3.00-6.00	2.25-5.65	3.00-5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75-3.60	2.50-3.50	2.50-3.75	2.50-3.50	2.65-3.75	2.25-3.25
Canner steers	3.00-3.75	2.75-3.50	2.75-3.75	2.50-4.00	.....	2.50-3.50
Veal calves:						
Lgith and med. wt., med.-choice	7.25-8.75	6.00-9.25	5.25-8.25	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.60	4.50-7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00-7.00	3.50-8.00	3.25-6.50	4.00-6.50	3.50-7.50	3.50-6.00
Feeder steers:						
1,061 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25-7.65	5.50-7.25	4.90-7.75	5.25-7.40	4.75-7.50	4.50-7.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.25-7.65	5.25-7.25	4.85-7.75	5.00-7.40	4.50-7.50	4.00-7.00
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.00-7.50	3.50-7.00	4.00-7.75	4.50-7.60	3.50-7.25	3.00-6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00-5.25	2.90-5.00	2.75-5.50	3.00-5.25	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.00-7.50	6.25-7.75	6.25-7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00-6.00	3.50-6.00	4.25-6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.30	8.40	8.25	8.00	8.20	8.00
Bulk of sales	8.00-8.30	8.20-8.35	8.00-8.15	7.25-7.95	8.00-8.15	7.75-8.00
Heavy wt. (231 lbs. up), common-choice	8.05-8.30	8.00-8.30	7.90-8.20	7.65-8.00	7.95-8.20	7.60-8.00
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.15-8.30	8.10-8.30	8.00-8.25	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.20	7.75-8.00
Light wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.15-8.25	8.10-8.35	7.95-8.15	7.60-7.95	7.90-8.15	7.85-8.00
Lt. lts. (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.25-8.50	8.15-8.90	7.90-8.10	.....	.....	7.85-8.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.50-7.85	7.10-7.50	7.25-7.50	7.15-7.40	7.35-7.60	7.25-7.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.35-7.60	6.90-7.10	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.25-8.50	8.15-8.50	.....	.....	.....	7.75-8.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.00-8.50	7.40-8.10	6.50-7.50	.....	7.75-8.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00-14.90	12.25-14.50	12.50-14.25	12.50-13.90	12.75-14.75	12.25-13.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50-13.50
Culls and common	9.25-12.75	7.75-12.75	8.50-12.25	8.75-12.50	9.00-12.75	8.50-11.50
Feeding lambs	12.25-14.00	.....	12.00-13.00	11.50-13.40	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.25-12.50	8.50-12.50	9.00-12.00	9.50-12.00	8.00-12.25	9.00-12.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25-9.50	6.75-8.75	6.25-8.25	6.50-8.50	6.25-8.75	5.50-9.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	4.75-7.75	4.00-6.25	5.25-7.00	4.00-7.00	5.25-7.75	4.50-6.50
Culls and common	2.75-5.00	1.50-4.50	1.50-5.00	1.50-3.75	2.00-5.25	2.00-4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 28.	Nov. 21.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 21.	Oct. 31.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50-18.50	$17.50-18.50	$17.00-17.50	$18.00-19.00	$18.00-19.00	$19.00-19.50
Good	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.50	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.50	11.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	13.00-15.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	7.50-10.00	6.50-8.00	9.00-12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00
Medium	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	7.00-8.00	9.00-10.00
Common	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.00	8.00-9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00-9.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00-8.00
Common	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.25	6.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	19.00-22.00
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	13.00-15.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	15.00-15.50	16.00-17.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	25.00-26.00
10-12 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	20.00-21.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	24.00-25.00
12-14 lbs. average	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	22.00-24.00
14-16 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	21.00-23.00
16 lbs. and over	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	20.00-22.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.00-13.00	13.00-13.50	14.00-14.50	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.50	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
6-8 lbs. average	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.50	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-14.50
Butts—						
Boston style	13.00-14.50	15.00-16.00	17.50-18.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	18.00-21.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-27.00
Good	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00
Medium	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00
Common	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-15.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS VERY FIRM DURING WEEK; PRICES GAINED

Supplies of Fresh Butter Light—Storage Stocks Drawn On Heavily—Demand Decreasing.

Butter markets during the week ending Nov. 25 became firmer than was generally expected by those well informed regarding the situation, principally because of light supplies of fresh butter and a consequent heavy use of storage stock. The Chicago market, influenced to a less extent by the possibility of imports, felt the scarcity of fresh supplies during the previous week, but the failure of other markets to immediately respond had a restraining influence.

As the week progressed, however, fresh receipts on all markets were so quickly cleaned up that receivers were forced to raise their asking prices in an effort to curtail the demand. The result was an almost daily advance, but by the close of the week there were signs of relief from the scarcity of supplies.

PRODUCTION STILL DECREASING.

Available reports regarding production, which played a major part as a factor of influence on the markets, failed to indicate, as was expected by many, that the make would soon strike bottom. The receipts at the four markets through the early part of the week were about the same as during the same period of the week before. Comparing the last two weeks for which complete figures were available, however, the receipts in the four markets during the week ending Nov. 18 were lighter than those of the week before by over 30,000 tubs. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending Nov. 18 indicated a decrease in the make of 96 plants of 4.8% under the previous week. Other indications were of the same nature, all showing decreases in production.

Information regarding the demand was less complete and more vague. Members of the trade, including wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers from nearly all sections, however, concurred in the opinion that the demand for butter has shown a considerable decrease, and these opinions are borne out by actual data compiled by some of the dealers. This is only as might be expected since a higher level of prices, other conditions being equal, invariably curtails the consumption. The important point, however, is that the scarcity of supplies, the difficulty of buyers in supplying their needs, the resulting firm condition of the markets, and the advancing prices indicate that the decrease in the demand has not kept pace with the decrease in available supplies.

A more general use of storage stocks might have relieved the situation to some extent, but viewed from this angle the markets were generally firm. Moreover, stocks of storage have been pretty well picked over so that from the standpoint of quality there is less to attract the buyers. Besides this, the statistical position of markets had made the owners of storage stocks reluctant to sell. The shortage under last year of the holdings in the four markets was increased to over 14,000,000 lbs. during the week. Daily net withdrawals showed a sharp increase over the week before, on some days amounting to almost 1,000,000 lbs., and compared with last year they averaged more than three times as heavy. Furthermore, the total stocks remaining in storage in the four markets were decreased to a little over 30,000,000 lbs. for use during the next five months. In the face of this is the fact that withdrawals during October amounted to over 10,000,000 lbs., and that an equal amount was withdrawn during the first 25 days in November. As a result many operators were holding their storage stocks for higher prices, but despite this fact the demand was increased. All markets were firm on storage butter with prices showing gradual advances.

In spite of all these firm indications there was one factor that had an unsettling influence, especially on the eastern markets. It is estimated that total orders for Danish butter to arrive before Dec. 10 amount to something over 2,000 casks and reports show that some of this was purchased at a price as low as 42½¢ c. i. f. This quantity in the face of light domestic supplies is not expected to greatly influence the markets, but if the domestic markets work higher and foreign markets lower there is the possibility that larger shipments will follow.

ADVANCES IN CHEESE PRICES SUPPORTED BY GOOD DEMAND

Markets Firmer During Past Week than for Some Time—Wisconsin Production Still Good.

The week ending Nov. 25 closed with cheese markets apparently firmer than for several weeks. The somewhat unsettled undertone which was evident the previous week gave way to a much better feeling as a result of the good demand for cheese which existed on all markets in spite of the rather sharp advances at Wisconsin country markets on Monday, Nov. 20.

The change to a higher price level was not entirely unexpected although a good many dealers felt and still feel that advances between now and the first of the year which would cause prices to go much above their present level would react unfavorably upon demand. As a matter of fact some of the trade anticipated that an advance in prices such as occurred during the week under review would materially check buying, but the way in which markets responded to the higher prices seemed to indicate that this advance was warranted by actual trade demand.

Confidence in the situation was not confined to primary markets where buying was most active. At Chicago asking prices were immediately raised on the basis of higher costs, and buyers were out after cheese earlier in the week than usual and took it with little or no price negotiations. Buying the early part of the week appeared almost entirely speculative, but demand toward the close was mostly for current needs. Between these two types of buying the market was fairly active throughout the week on held goods as well as fresh. Dealers held only moderate supplies on their floors, and as a result were not pushing sales to any extent. It was a general policy, however, to sell on offers that would show a comfortable profit.

Trading in the eastern markets was not quite so active, but the tone was firm throughout the week. Much of the business was on held goods, which were moved readily by holders who are taking profits now rather than carry the risk longer. Most of the buying in these markets appeared to be for immediate needs as jobbing distributors have for some time been operating conservatively. Some of these distributors were said to be carrying relatively heavy stocks of more seasonable products and were unwilling to anticipate their cheese requirements. However, supplies were kept fairly well cleaned up. New York State cheese has been scarce and high, especially Flats, and more buyers have had to take Wisconsin Daisies instead.

Wisconsin production still holds up well compared with last year, but the greater volume which was anticipated on account of the very good weather and the abundance of feed has not materialized. One explanation which is given for this is that larger quantities of milk are being diverted to condenseries inasmuch as the condensed-milk market has been relatively firm for some time.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	50½	50½	51½	50	45¼
Tuesday	51	50½	52	50	45
Wednesday	52	51	52½	50	45½
Thursday	52½	51½	53½	50½	45
Friday	53	52½	54	51	45
Saturday	53	53	54	52	45
Average for week	52.00	51.50	52.92	50.58	45.12
Previous week	49.83	49.25	50.92	49.00	43.96
Corresponding week last year	43.70	40.80	44.90	44.40	46.55

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26¾-27½	24 -24½	26-27	21¼	.....
Tuesday	26¾-27½	25¼-25¾	26-27	20¾	25
Wednesday	26¾-27½	25¼-25¾	26-27	20¾	25
Thursday	26¾-27½	25¼-25¾	26-27	21¼	25
Friday	26¾-27½	25¼-25¾	26-27½	20¾	25¼
Saturday	27 -27½	25¼-25¾	26-27½	20¾	25½
Average for week	27.14	25.29	26.58	20.92	25.15
Previous week	26.75	24.25	26.33	20.79	24.38
Corresponding week last year	21.25	19.25	22.00	26.20	18.69

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	47½	Friday	48¼
Tuesday	45	Saturday	48½
Wednesday	48		
Thursday	48	Average	47.54

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 25.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	8,100,261	7,874,562	7,706,282
Receipts since Jan. 1	592,037,691	583,937,430	525,153,179
Put into cold storage	740,171	823,946	873,245
Withdrawn from cold storage	5,472,447	4,411,465	2,540,742
Change during week	−4,732,276	−3,587,519	−1,667,497
Total holdings	30,242,271	34,974,547	45,116,560
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,062,666	3,982,988	3,135,400
Receipts since Jan. 1	183,968,962	180,906,296	169,000,345
Put into cold storage	833,274	1,017,132	659,644
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,355,170	1,214,127	852,491
Change during week	−521,896	−196,995	−192,847
Total holdings	14,223,770	14,745,666	13,747,799
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	15,784,748	7,779,227	17,224,066
Receipts since Jan. 1	196,645,046	180,860,298	189,262,446
Put into cold storage	4,627,446	4,564,135	7,557,945
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,255,310	1,565,919	896,318
Change during week	+2,372,136	+2,998,216	+6,661,627
Total holdings	29,167,015	26,794,879	38,903,904
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	113,093	106,084	102,616
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,485,830	15,372,737	14,456,691
Put into cold storage	4,572	8,834	2,569
Withdrawn from cold storage	305,799	302,967	213,685
Change during week	−301,227	−294,133	−211,116
Total holdings	2,084,531	2,385,758	1,515,230

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK SUPPLIES VERY SCARCE

Lighter Production and Good Demand Factors in Keeping Market Firm during Past Month.

An active buying demand, which has readily absorbed offerings of both condensed and evaporated milk, kept the markets on these products very firm during November. The principal feature of the month was the scarcity of supplies, which, at certain distributing points, were so short that some distributors had difficulty in completely filling orders.

In the face of lighter production, which is perhaps the principal element of influence at this time, demand has been generally good, and manufacturers have had no difficulty in disposing of their output. This includes some export trade, although the tendency of domestic markets has been such and prices have gone to such a point that it would not be surprising if some foreign milk might be imported.

MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS LIGHT.

A statistical review of market conditions shows that total stocks in manufacturers' hands, on Nov. 1, were at a lower point than at any time since 1920, when markets were burdened with such heavy surpluses. Following that period many manufacturers adopted a policy of curtailing production to the minimum and carried this policy into the current year. Consequently, when the surplus which existed even during the past summer was suddenly cleaned up and a shortage became apparent, condenseries were in a tight place, so far as production was concerned, for in the meantime butter and cheese markets had reached firm positions. Furthermore, in some of the condensery districts where operations were reduced, dairymen have become accustomed to selling cream for butter making and feeding the skimmed milk. So long as butter and pork remain at their present high levels, these condenseries will apparently face a problem of securing milk. Coupled with the fact that present supplies are short and that condenseries are already behind on production, many in the trade believe that no opportunity to catch up on production will arrive until the new season opens.

Under the conditions which have been mentioned, selling prices have made further advances, but they are still below those of a year ago regardless of the fact that prices paid producers are somewhat higher. The high level of selling prices, however, has been reached without unfavorable effect upon demand because of the scarcity of supplies. Some export interest exists also at the higher prices, although export figures for October, which are the latest available, indicate that shipments were scattered among numerous countries. Exports to Russia constituted approximately half of the combined total of exports of condensed and evaporated milk during October. Shipments of evaporated milk were very much heavier than condensed, 12,537,000 lbs. of the former having been exported during October, compared with 3,529,000 lbs. of the latter.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Nov. 1, 1922.		Oct. 1, 1922.[1]		Nov. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	19,976	5,100	19,196	11,642	29,751	20,643
Total unsold stocks	8,435	4,123	10,663	9,992	22,066	14,248
Total unfilled orders	2,063	1,498	419	330	290	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	61,393	155	91,642	235	121,311	705
Total unsold stocks	4,609	149	33,064	232	86,702	690
Total unfilled orders	14,892	.....	12,889	.....	347	.....

Exports.	Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Oct., 1921.
Condensed milk	3,529	3,023	8,370
Evaporated milk	12,537	7,526	23,860
Total	16,066	10,549	32,230

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries[1] for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
New England	$2.08	$1.89	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.39	1.94	$2.43	$2.02
South Atlantic	2.39	2.26	2.30	2.30
East North Central	2.09	1.84	2.20	1.95
West North Central	2.02	1.82	1.96	.....
Western (North)	1.94	1.91	2.14	2.09
Western (South)	1.96	1.87	.....	.....
United States	2.08	1.86	2.29	2.01

[1] Not including those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
New England	$5.73	$5.38	$4.39	$4.01
Middle Atlantic	5.71	5.33	4.41	3.99
South Atlantic	5.87	5.48	4.45	4.14
East North Central	5.97	5.51	4.25	3.91
West North Central	5.83	5.43	4.21	3.93
South Central	6.10	5.65	4.45	4.16
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.36	4.14
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.38	4.14
United States	5.83	5.44	4.36	4.03

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Nov. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921	316,747	571,921	167,934	8,069,282
1922	71,322	876,824	321,298	2,475,404
Unsold stocks,[2] Nov. 1:				
1921	316,747	310,521	167,934	5,794,328
1922	71,322	496,757	303,358	996,490

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.

[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During October, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	33	6½–14½	8 –13½
Middle Atlantic	.....	33	8 –14½	8 –13½
South Atlantic	.....	33	8½–14½	8½–13½
East North Central	.....	33	8 –14½	10½–13½
West North Central	.....	33	5 –14½	10½–13½
South Central	.....	33	9 –14½	10½–14
Northwestern	20–36	20–36	5¾–15½	6 –14½
Southwestern	.....	36	9½–15½	9½–14½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.

[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.

[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 35¢–58¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 26¢–34¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢–12¢ per lb. for case goods and 3½¢–12½¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Whole milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 34¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard, and skimmed milk powder at 13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During October, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	27,213	Argentina	681
Germany	36,897	Chile	4,530
Russia in Europe	3,500	Colombia	1,360
		Peru	2,072
North America:		Venezuela	1,980
Canada	2,358	Asia:	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,000	China	3,510
		Japan	84,423
British Honduras	1,460	Philippine Islands	400
Honduras	673	Other countries	875
Panama	1,632	Total:	
Mexico	1,887	Oct., 1921	1,014,625
Cuba	6,719	Oct., 1922	183,170
		Jan.–Oct., 1921	8,180,802
		Jan.–Oct., 1922	5,597,676

Poland Prohibits Exports of Eggs.

The exportation of eggs from Poland will be prohibited for several months beginning Nov. 30, according to information from Warsaw.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH, OCTOBER 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Sept. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Sept. 15, 1922.	Frozen since Sept. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1922.[1]
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	442	748	412	218	617
Butterfish	422	612	331	106	413
Catfish	(2)	(2)	224	103	287
Ciscoes	5,839	6,343	4,921	2,094	6,396
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(3)	(3)	1,262	14	1,103
Cod, haddock, hake, pollack	1,865	1,633	400	112	373
Croakers	338	266	22	.....	6
Flounders	(2)	(2)	261	52	294
Halibut	9,129	8,486	6,287	1,002	6,816
Herring, sea	3,870	5,259	1,939	4,697	6,426
Lake trout	1,053	1,213	426	174	592
Mackerel	1,603	1,496	2,983	2,016	5,025
Pike perches and pike or pickerel	(2)	(2)	326	249	544
Sablefish	977	1,619	610	282	770
Salmon:					
Silver and fall	1,856	3,061	2,000	1,584	3,201
Steelhead trout	(4)	(4)	621	86	636
All other	5,177	5,655	4,389	1,768	5,800
Scup (porgies)	(2)	(2)	2,056	51	2,019
Shad and shad roe	392	359	337	28	349
Shellfish	(2)	(2)	196	193	292
Smelts, eulachon, etc	335	334	336	7	330
Squeteagues or sea trout	1,751	2,193	439	115	535
Squid	3,017	2,855	881	19	801
Sturgeon or spoonbill	(2)	(2)	389	77	406
Suckers	(2)	(2)	8	1	7
Whitefish	1,782	2,022	1,756	173	2,182
Whiting	5,258	5,096	4,010	381	4,049
Miscellaneous	9,363	9,649	3,317	1,228	4,001
Total	54,469	58,899	41,139	16,830	54,270
CURED FISH.					
Herring	16,207	17,753	24,637	.....	23,724
Mild cured salmon	6,855	6,696	7,565	.....	8,084

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Catfish, flounders, pike perches, and pike or pickerel scup, shellfish, sturgeon or spoonbill cat, and suckers were included with miscellaneous frozen fish prior to July 15, 1922.

[3] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[4] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATO MARKETS CONTINUED DULL; PRICES ABOUT STEADY

Apples, Onions, and Cabbage in Demand at Firm to Higher Prices—Total Shipments Decrease.

The approach of Thanksgiving had but little effect on potato sales, the markets being dull and draggy during the week ending Nov. 25. Apples, onions, and cabbage were in demand at firm to higher prices. Celery also reached a stronger position, but sweet potatoes declined under heavier receipts.

Shipments of leading fruits and vegetables decreased slightly, filling 12,204 cars. Heaviest increases were in boxed apples and sweet potatoes. All gains, however, were offset by the lighter movement of apples from barrel areas, grapes, and cabbage. The week's shipments were more than twice as heavy as the movement of the corresponding period a year ago.

IDAHO SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

Potatoes.—Notwithstanding a slight shift in leading sources of supply and liberal arrivals of potatoes in principal markets, no great changes occurred in wholesale prices or in the general market tone. Conditions have been nearly stationary in most consuming centers and important potato-shipping sections. During the week Idaho jumped to first place in volume of western shipments and was surpassed only slightly by Maine in the East. Minnesota and Michigan lacked but little of equaling Idaho's output.

Maine potatoes were being marketed almost entirely within the New England States, principally because New York State was supplying other eastern cities. Wisconsin and Minnesota furnished Chicago with two-thirds of its weekly supply. Idaho sent 47 cars to Chicago, 27 to Kansas City, 35 to Fort Worth, and a few to St. Louis.

With many box cars on track in Chicago yards and the temperature below freezing, some loss of potatoes occurred in that city. Prices held fairly steady. Car-lot sales of best sacked stock were made at the following ranges on the basis of 100 lbs. outweight: Idaho Russets, $1.60–$1.75; Rurals, $1.15–$1.20; Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios, 95¢–$1.05; Northern Round Whites, 80¢–$1; South Dakota Early Ohios, in bulk, 75¢–80¢. Field-frosted stock sold for only 65¢–75¢. The Chicago market about Thanksgiving Day, 1921, was generally $1.50–$1.75, Red River Ohios ranging 25¢ lower.

Green Mountains continued to bring highest prices in New York City. Bulk stock from Long Island topped the market at $1.55–$1.60 per 100 lbs. Maine Green Mountains ranged $1.40–$1.45, followed by New York and Pennsylvania Round Whites at $1.25–$1.35. A few sales of New Jersey sacked Giants were made at the equivalent of 95¢–$1 per 100 lbs., and McCormicks from Virginia and Maryland brought only $1.50–$1.63 per bbl., or 85¢–90¢ per 100 lbs. The trend in New York City was downward rather than toward higher levels. A year ago leading varieties ranged $2–$2.15 and the market was advancing sharply.

With freezing weather in shipping sections and temperatures ranging down to 17° in Maine and Minnesota, country districts took on a winter aspect. Snow was reported in western New York, Maine, and Colorado. Haulings were light nearly everywhere, with many growers holding for higher prices.

Apples.—The car-lot movement of apples increased from box-shipping areas but decreased from sections shipping largely in barrels. Supplies were moderate and markets firm. New York Baldwins closed at $3.75–$4 f. o. b. shipping points and advanced 25¢ in leading cities. New York and Michigan Rhode Island Greenings advanced to $5 in New York and to $5.50 in Chicago, a gain of 75¢. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans gained about 25¢ in New York and held steady in other markets. Winesaps closed slightly weaker at shipping points.

SWEET POTATOES LOWER.

Sweet potatoes.—Car-lot shipments of sweet potatoes were somewhat heavier, and liberal supplies in most markets were followed by declining prices. In Boston limited supplies and improved demand resulted in a slightly stronger market. Declines of 25¢ per bbl. on Virginia yellow varieties occurred, and Southern Nancy Halls ranged 10¢–25¢ per bu. below last week.

Cabbage.—Supplies of good cabbage were moderate in leading eastern markets and Chicago, and were liberal in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Kansas City. Car-lot shipments were about three-fourths the movement of the preceding week. Gains of $9–$12 per ton for Danish type cabbage occurred in New York City and of $3–$8 in other markets. Prices at western New York distributing points ranged $3 higher at the close. Some southern stock from Texas and the Carolinas moved during the week.

Onions.—A slight increase in the movement of onions occurred during the week, and shipments were nearly three times as heavy as for the same week last year. Shipments to Nov. 25 exceeded last season's entire movement. Demand in leading cities was moderate to good, and prices advanced. New York and Middle Western yellow stock gained 50¢–60¢ per 100 lbs. in New York City. Massachusetts stock sold higher at Connecticut Valley shipping points than at any time since the middle of September.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *celery* in ⅔ crates was firm at $3.25–$4 in city markets and at $2.75–$3.50 f. o. b. western New York points. Full crates brought $4.50 in Philadelphia and $5.25 in Boston. Michigan celery was slightly stronger in Chicago at $3.50–$4. California stock in standard crates was firm at $5.50–$7.50 in leading markets. Shipments increased from New York State, but were lighter from other sections.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	295	$1.35	$1.35–1.40	$2.00–2.10
Boston	188	1.35–1.40	1.40–1.50	1.85–1.95
Philadelphia	143	1.20	1.35	1.85
Baltimore	31	1.25	1.05–1.15	2.00
Pittsburgh	149	1.05–1.10	1.05–1.15	2.00–2.10
Cincinnati	74	1.10–1.15	1.05–1.20	2.00–2.15
Chicago	433	[1] .80–1.00	[1] .85–1.05	[1] 1.50–1.70
St. Louis	126	1.15	1.00	[2] 1.60–1.75
Kansas City	269	[1 2] 1.00	[1 2] 1.00–1.05	[2] 1.75

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	161	$1.00–1.12½	$1.75–2.00	$4.00–4.25
Boston	16	2.00–2.25	1.75	4.00
Philadelphia	7	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.50	3.00–3.25
Baltimore	10	.75–1.00	1.00–1.25	3.75–4.25
Pittsburgh	26	1.40–1.60	1.50–1.65	3.40–3.50
Cincinnati	17	1.90–2.00	1.85–2.00	4.00
Chicago	99	[3] .75– .90	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] 1.25–1.50
St. Louis	13	[3] .95–1.00	[3] 1.10	[3] 1.25–1.40
Kansas City	4	[3] 1.00	[3] .75	[3] 1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	61	$20.00–25.00	$11.00–13.00	$45.00–50.00
Boston	15	[4] 1.10– 1.15	[4] 1.10– 1.25	[4] 3.00
Philadelphia	18	20.00–22.00	10.00–15.00	38.00–45.00
Baltimore	....	10.00–15.00	8.00–10.00	45.00–48.00
Pittsburgh	27	20.00	8.00–12.00	50.00–55.00
Cincinnati	15	12.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	45.00–55.00
Chicago	36	12.00–13.00	9.00– 9.50	42.00–45.00
St. Louis	31	15.00–18.00	[5] 12.00–15.00	50.00
Kansas City	19	[6] .50– .65	[6] .65– .75	[6] 3.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sack.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	95	$2.00–2.50	$1.50–1.90	$5.25–5.50
Boston	38	1.75–2.25	1.85–2.00	5.50–5.75
Philadelphia	31	2.15	1.65–1.90	5.00–5.50
Baltimore	7	1.85–2.00	1.75	5.50–5.75
Pittsburgh	13	2.00	1.50–1.60	5.00–5.50
Cincinnati	7	2.00	1.65–1.75	5.50
Chicago	19	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	5.00–5.50
St. Louis	13	[7] 1.75	[7] 1.00–1.25	[7] 5.50
Kansas City	11	[7] 1.25–1.50	[7] 1.50–1.75	[7] 6.00

APPLES, New York Baldwins and Other Red Winter Varieties—Barrels.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	241	$4.25–4.50	$4.00–4.25	$6.50–7.00
Boston	38	[8] 4.25–4.50	4.00–4.50	[8] 6.50–7.00
Philadelphia	44	4.50	3.50–4.25	6.50–7.00
Baltimore	22	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	5.50–6.50
Pittsburgh	95	4.25–4.50	3.90–4.50	7.00–7.50
Cincinnati	42	4.00–4.50	4.50	[8] 7.00
Chicago	89	4.00–4.75	4.00–4.75	7.00–7.25
St. Louis	6	4.50	.....	.....
Kansas City	2	4.25–4.75	4.25–4.75	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Medium to Large—Boxes.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 27.	This season. Nov. 20.	One year ago.
New York	145	$2.00–2.10	$1.65–1.90	[9] $2.10–2.55
Philadelphia	37	1.75–2.00	1.50–1.75	2.10
Baltimore	8	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	2.50
Chicago	235	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.50
Kansas City	87	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	2.75–3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	Nov. 27.	Nov. 20.	One year ago.
POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[6] $0.80	[6] $0.80–0.85	[6] $1.31–1.41
Rochester, N. Y.	.95	.95–1.05	1.75
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.62½–.67½	.60–.67½	1.42–1.52
Waupaca, Wis.	.65– .75	.65– .70	1.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	.65– .75	.65– .75	1.30–1.35
Colorado Points	.45	.45– .50	[10] .90
Idaho Falls, Idaho	.35	[10] .30– .35	.90
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.	11.00–13.00	7.00–9.00	37.00–38.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.)	3.75–4.00	3.50–4.00	.....
Spokane, Wash. (box)	1.60	.....	2.15
ONIONS.			
Mass. points	1.35–1.40	.....	5.25–5.50

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls, bus.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Domestic.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] New England Baldwins.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] Wagonloads cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 25.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Nov. 25.	Last season to Nov. 26.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	2,610	1,204	2,359	24,762	42,023	56,313
Bbl. areas.	1,423	373	1,840	42,894	24,416	32,138
Cabbage	486	462	682	31,727	24,950	31,000
Cauliflower	80	90	64	681	1,216	4,335
Celery	486	139	519	9,526	8,125	11,640
Grapes	985	63	1,218	52,473	37,089	37,203
Lettuce:						
Old crop	129	88	154	21,765	18,211	18,300
New crop	236	229	269	[1] 892	[1] 1,240	[1] 13,076
Onions	422	151	390	21,149	16,002	20,777
Pears	72	13	105	19,104	12,623	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	683	356	612	11,342	10,341	19,278
White	4,210	2,418	4,249	140,183	140,440	238,251
Spinach	98	92	102	589	210	4,654
Tomatoes	36	38	25	26,036	17,102	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	248	241	337	17,870	14,668	15,565
Total	12,204	5,957	12,925	420,151	367,446	519,480

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF MAINE POTATOES HAVE SOUGHT LOWER LEVELS

Range of 75 Cents to 80 Cents Prevailed Toward Last of November—Haulings Very Light.

Prices of potatoes in Aroostook County, Me., have shown a downward trend since Nov. 13, according to reports from a department representative at Presque Isle. Carloads of Green Mountains, U. S. No. 1 grade, f. o. b. usual terms, declined from 95¢–$1 per 100 lbs. on that date to a range of 75¢–80¢ on Nov. 23. Prices of Irish Cobblers and Spaulding Rose dropped proportionately. Very few f. o. b. sales of these latter varieties were being made at the end of November, because Green Mountains were most in demand for table stock.

Farmers selling Green Mountain potatoes by the wagonload for cash received only $1.25 bulk per barrel measure, whereas the price at the middle of November was $1.40–$1.50. Haulings were very light at $1.25, and practically no table stock Irish Cobblers or Spaulding Rose were being brought in. The few sales of Cobblers were made at $1 and Spaulding Rose at $1.10.

SHIPMENTS FAIRLY HEAVY.

In view of the relatively light crop—estimated at 20,250,000 bus. in November, compared with 37,152,000 bus. last year—shipments from Maine might be called fairly heavy. To Nov. 25 about 7,400 cars had been moved, compared with 12,314 to the corresponding date in 1921. During the week ending Nov. 21, Maine shipped 625 cars, against 802 cars during the same period last year.

Maine usually ships from one-half to two-thirds of its potato crop. Last season, with a bumper crop, nearly 65%, or 38,000 carloads, were forwarded. A similar proportion this season would result in the movement of little more than 20,000 cars.

The car shortage, felt so acutely in other potato-shipping sections, has not been severe in Maine, although there have been complaints from a few stations in the State that cars, particularly lined and heater cars, were not obtainable.

Because of the very light haulings at many points, stocks in warehouses have been greatly reduced. At present prices it is not likely that growers will haul at all freely. The shortage of ready money made it necessary for a large number of farmers to sell their potatoes to meet notes and to pay for the harvesting of their crop, but the general tendency, where finances permit, seems to be hold stocks for higher prices.

New England wholesale markets have been dull and potatoes hard to move. Boston had heavy supplies during the latter part of November, with a consequent draggy market. Most shipments from Maine have been destined to points in New England, other markets in the East being supplied largely with New York potatoes. Recently there has been a tendency to divert cars to New York City, where Maine Green Mountains were selling at $2.50–$2.60 bulk per 180 lbs.

Total imports of sugar into the United States, including beet, cane, and maple, during 1920 were 8,073,760,000 lbs., valued at $1,017,163,000.

The belted cucumber beetle is rapidly becoming a major crop pest in the lower Mississippi Valley.

SPECIAL SWEET POTATO REPORTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

the calendar year, whereas less than half of the shipments from the South are made before Jan. 1. The 2,000–3,000 carloads of sweet potatoes which are usually shipped from the northeastern group of States after that date meet competition in an equal or greater number of cars from the South. During the first six months of 1921, approximately 2,700 carloads were shipped from the southern section, but the first half of the present year there were 4,000 cars. The leading States in the South are increasing their shipments each season.

The relative size of the crop in the northeastern section and the condition of the market determine to a great extent the earliness or lateness and the volume of sweet potato shipments from southern storages. Unusually large supplies from Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey this fall forced the price of Virginia stock as low as $1.25–$1.50 per bbl. in many eastern markets. Consequently, growers and dealers in the South are holding back their potatoes. Shipments to Nov. 25 were about one-fourth less than to the same time last year, even though production in the South was increased about 8%. The comparatively short 1921 crop in the northeastern district (2,000,000 bus. less than the 1920 crop) enabled southern shippers to furnish more than half of the post-holiday supplies early in 1922.

Production and Shipments of Sweet Potatoes, 1921 and 1922.

State.	Production.		Shipments for 1921–22 season.		Shipments for 1922–23 season.
	1921	1922	To Nov. 26	Total.	To Nov. 25
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Southern group:					
North Carolina	10,302	11,978	611	1,018	386
South Carolina	7,885	9,568	6	136	2
Georgia	12,410	12,616	250	1,348	169
Florida	2,720	2,720	59	108	102
Alabama	12,150	15,159	468	680	366
Mississippi	8,560	11,990	72	167	29
Tennessee	4,400	3,864	376	1,559	238
Arkansas	5,670	4,080	128	580	17
Louisiana	8,272	7,820	322	960	368
Texas	8,200	8,118	369	748	420
Oklahoma	2,646	2,052	70	151	1
	83,215	89,965	2,731	7,455	2,098
Northeastern group:					
New Jersey	1,870	3,200	1,064	2,232	1,242
Delaware	900	1,710	142	1,728	192
Maryland	900	1,500	586	1,294	826
Virginia	4,180	6,210	4,954	5,115	6,272
	7,850	12,620	6,746	10,369	8,532
Other States	7,595	7,774	864	1,486	712
Grand total	98,660	110,359	10,341	19,310	11,342

SHIPMENTS OF SWEET POTATOES DURING PAST TWO SEASONS.

Movement from Storage During First Half of Each Year Shown.

State.	1920–21 season.								1921–22 season.							
	July–Dec., 1920.	1921						Season total.	July–Dec., 1921.	1922						Season total.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Southern group:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
North Carolina	604	48	60	99	58	15	.....	884	708	54	75	71	65	36	9	1,018
South Carolina	1	3	10	20	18	6	.....	58	12	15	25	30	42	12	.....	136
Georgia	267	141	140	181	122	100	15	966	418	203	185	172	174	174	22	1,348
Florida	49	3	6	10	10	.....	1	79	62	8	7	12	7	10	2	108
Alabama	373	6	20	31	34	17	1	482	490	5	8	15	48	41	73	680
Mississippi	56	1	2	6	3	2	4	74	97	9	17	12	17	10	5	167
Tennessee	292	177	100	104	104	94	27	898	548	205	223	288	166	75	54	1,559
Arkansas	160	109	104	104	17	4	.....	498	187	85	71	94	87	52	4	580
Louisiana	348	57	47	65	86	44	.....	647	421	103	102	78	91	84	81	960
Texas	399	97	70	39	16	1	.....	622	435	78	66	96	50	19	4	748
Oklahoma	29	7	14	20	10	3	.....	83	76	10	11	27	15	8	4	151
	2,578	649	573	679	478	286	48	5,291	3,454	775	790	895	762	521	258	7,455
Northeastern group:																
New Jersey	1,590	479	389	343	75	55	16	2,947	1,486	260	195	163	74	35	19	2,232
Delaware	514	486	330	239	155	66	9	1,799	648	369	325	255	111	17	3	1,728
Maryland	818	277	215	112	32	18	1	1,473	853	154	140	99	36	10	2	1,294
Virginia	5,229	81	74	98	41	9	2	5,534	5,033	14	16	25	19	8	.....	5,115
	8,151	1,323	1,008	792	303	148	28	11,753	8,020	797	676	542	240	70	24	10,369
Other States	736	63	43	34	11	.....	.....	887	1,131	143	59	94	39	12	8	1,486
Grand total	11,465	2,035	1,624	1,505	792	434	76	17,931	12,605	1,715	1,525	1,531	1,041	603	290	19,310

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending November 25, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]	Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
York Imperials:			*Per bbl.*	Spitzenburgs:			*Per box.*
All grades	Virginia	London	$5.62–$6.07	All grades	Oregon	London	$2.02–$2.25
Do	do	Liverpool	4.50–6.18	Jonathans:			
Do	do	Hull	4.72–6.07	Extra fancy	Washington	Liverpool	1.97–2.30
Do	do	Glasgow	4.72–5.51	C. Grade	do	do	1.80–2.25
Do	do	Southampton.	5.62–6.29	Do	do	Glasgow	1.57–1.69
Yellow Newtons:				All grades	do	Hull	2.47–2.70
All grades	do	London	8.99	Yellow Newtons:			
Do	do	Liverpool	5.62–7.42	Extra fancy	do	Liverpool	3.32
Do	do	Glasgow	7.87	Do	Oregon	Glasgow	2.42–3.03
Ben Davis:				Fancy	do	do	2.25–2.87
All grades	Maine	London	4.05–4.50	Do	Washington	Liverpool	2.70
Do	Virginia	Liverpool	4.50–5.28	C. Grade	Oregon	Glasgow	2.58
Do	do	Glasgow	4.50–4.72	All grades	California	Liverpool	2.25–2.92
Winesaps:				Do	do	Manchester	2.58–2.81
All grades	Maine	London	4.94–5.39	Do	do	London	2.92–3.03
Do	do	Glasgow	5.17	Do	Oregon	do	3.26–3.37
Do	do	Hull	4.94–5.73	Winesaps:			
Baldwins:				All grades	Washington	Glasgow	2.02–2.19
All grades	Maine	Liverpool	4.16–5.84				

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 24, when the shilling was worth 22¢ in U. S. currency.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES GENERALLY FIRM; RECEIPTS AMPLE FOR DEMAND

Shortage of Railroad Equipment Slightly Improved in New England States and Northwest.

With the exception of but one or two markets hay prices held fairly firm during the week ending Nov. 25. The demand in most markets was principally local and dealers were reported to be buying only about enough for their current needs. The decrease in demand which is usually experienced during the holiday season was beginning to be apparent in a few markets.

The car situation was slightly improved in New England and the Northwest. Receipts were about the same as for the previous week but larger than for the corresponding week last year, as is shown in the following table:

City.	Week ending—		
	Nov. 25, 1922.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 26, 1921.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	127	135	107
New York	221	240	54
Philadelphia	61	85	.....
Pittsburgh	151	136	85
Cincinnati	64	89	95
Chicago	318	235	284
Minneapolis-St. Paul	108	172	111
St. Louis	115	144	90
Kansas City	586	680	357
Los Angeles	183	156	147
San Francisco	66	79	87

Timothy.—Eastern markets did not reflect the strength shown in most of the central western markets. At Boston it was necessary to make price concessions in order to dispose of the increased receipts and the prices of all grades were lowered about 50¢ per ton during the week. Maine hay was especially weak. The light demand was almost entirely for the best grades.

Choice grades of timothy in large bales were in good demand at New York, but the market was dull for other grades and for small bales. Lighter receipts were expected as soon as river navigation closes.

The hay market at Philadelphia ruled very weak toward the close of the week and prices were lowered about $2.50 per ton. Receipts were no larger than usual, but there was very little inquiry except for the best hay. The Pittsburgh market was also dull, but prices held steady and most of the arrivals were placed at current quotations. Clover and clover mixed hays were in the best demand.

Stocks in southern markets remained light. Receipts were not heavy, but were equal to the limited demand. No. 1 timothy sold at $24–$25 per ton in the principal southern markets. No. 2 timothy and the lower grades were rather slow sale. In the central western markets prices fluctuated with the demand. At Cincinnati heavier buying by local consumers who expected advancing prices with colder weather caused a stronger market with an advance in prices of 50¢–$1 per ton.

Receipts were larger at Chicago, but prices were firm for the best grades. No. 2 and lower grades, however, sold at a discount of $4–$5 per ton. Because of the high price level at Chicago Wisconsin shippers have begun to forward hay to that market. Any large movement of this hay, which usually grades No. 2 timothy on account of the grass mixture, is likely to cause a decline in price, according to Chicago dealers, because of the limited demand for this kind of hay. The market was firm at both St. Louis and Kansas City, but larger receipts weakened the market slightly at Minneapolis.

Alfalfa.—Prices of alfalfa hay continued firm. The movement was restricted somewhat by the car situation, but the demand from consuming sections was of good volume. Arkansas and other Southeastern States bought good amounts at Kansas City, and scattered orders were received also from the Central Western and Eastern States. No. 1 alfalfa sold as high as $30 per ton at St. Louis, but receipts were only 14 cars of all grades. Alfalfa of exceptionally good quality was received at Chicago from Ohio, Indiana, and northern Illinois, but no western hay arrived during the week. Pacific coast markets were also firm. Choice rabbit alfalfa at Los Angeles brought $33 per ton, and choice dairy hay sold at $28 per ton.

Prairie.—There was a fair demand at all markets for prairie hay. At Kansas City commercial users and feeders took round lots at current prices. There was an unusual demand from sections of Nebraska which usually have a surplus to ship out. There was also a good movement into Arkansas and other Southern States. Increased receipts at Minneapolis weakened the market, and further reductions were expected if receipts continued heavy. Southwestern prairie sold at $20 per ton at Chicago, and the best Dakota hay was quoted at practically the same price.

Straw.—Beginning this week prices of straw are included in the table on this page which heretofore has given hay and feed prices only.

MILL FEED MARKETS DISPLAYED EASIER TENDENCY RECENTLY

Production and Stocks of Most Feeds Considered Good—Movement of Feeds More Active.

The mill feed markets were rather quiet during the week ending Nov. 25 and were slightly easier in tone with declines of 50¢ per ton for a few feedstuffs. The demand was only fair in most markets, and was extremely dull in some.

It has become increasingly evident that prevailing prices are considered too high by milk producers. In the Southeast, because of the high prices for manufactured feeds, many dairymen are using velvet beans in the pod, cooked, as a substitute. Velvet beans can be bought at around $15 per ton in many sections and are considered about the cheapest feed now available for dairying purposes.

Various other substitute feeds also are being used in an effort to reduce production cost. New corn, for example, is gradually taking the place of manufactured feeds in many sections of the country because farmers can not afford to sell corn at present quotations and buy mill feeds.

Production and stocks of most feeds were good. Supplies, however, were rather firmly held by owners who are under the impression that consuming territories are short of feed and will be forced to come into the market to make purchases later on, and that the big buying movement will not take place until the market starts to advance. Receipts

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOVEMBER 25, 1922.

[In dollars per ton, carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.00	26.00	21.00	19.50	25.00	24.00	21.50	18.50	23.00	17.50	21.00	.....	16.25	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.00	20.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	[2]17.00	18.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.00	23.50	19.50	17.00	23.00	21.50	20.00	17.50	19.00	16.50	16.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	23.50	19.00	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	17.50	20.00	16.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.50	21.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	16.50	19.00	[2]16.00	17.00	.....	13.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	17.50	19.00	[2]17.00	20.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	33.50	29.00	25.00	25.00	[2]23.00	30.00	20.25	24.25	24.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	27.00	.....	20.00	[2]22.00	.....	18.25	21.00	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	25.00	.....	18.00	[2]18.00	.....	15.50	18.50	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	.....	16.50	13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.50	.....	14.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	20.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	18.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	13.50	.....	14.00	14.00	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	9.00	.....	7.50	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	14.00	.....	14.00	14.00	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	9.50	.....	8.50	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.50	24.00	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	31.50	31.00	31.00	29.50	32.50	.....	.....	28.50	25.50	22.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.00	31.00	32.50	31.50	32.00	.....	27.00	29.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	22.50	39.00	40.00
Hard winter	.....	31.00	31.50	30.00	32.00	31.00	.....	28.50	26.00	.....	25.50	22.25	22.50	36.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.50	32.00	31.00	30.00	35.00	.....	.....	29.50	25.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	36.50	.....	36.00	32.00	37.00	.....	29.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	50.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	29.00	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	23.50	.....	40.00
Wheat millrun	33.50	.....	32.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	39.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	56.50	56.00	55.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	52.00	49.75	.....	53.50	54.00	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (41%)	56.25	.....	55.00	53.00	.....	49.00	46.00	50.50	51.50	.....	.....	51.50	52.00	45.00	46.00
Cottonseed (36%)	52.75	52.00	51.50	50.00	44.00	47.00	43.00	48.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.50	32.50	31.00	.....	29.50	27.50	26.50	33.00	.....
Gluten feed	45.50	43.35	42.95	41.75	.....	.....	.....	40.75	38.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.00	35.00	34.50	.....	38.00	.....	.....	32.50	30.00	.....	29.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	35.50	34.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	30.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]37.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

were good and the movement of feedstuffs was considered far more active than it has been for some time.

Wheat mill feeds.—Production of wheat mill feeds both in the Southwest and Northwest was good. Storage space of many mills in the latter section was reported as taxed to capacity. The heavy demand from the drought-stricken territory has tended to keep supplies of southwestern mills fairly well cleaned up resulting in somewhat higher prices in southwestern markets compared to those prevailing in the Northwest. Extreme weakness developed in the Kansas City market for bran and shorts, particularly in gray and brown shorts. Mill offerings increased and, in the absence of a substantial inquiry from the large buyers, exceeded the scattered demand from surrounding territory. Much feed that has been in transit for some time is now being received by buyers with the result that they are temporarily overstocked. No distressed offerings appeared, the freight car shortage having continued to restrict the free shipment of feedstuffs. Mills used empty cars for shipping flour and stored feed whenever they did not have cars for both. The heavier wheatfeeds were in poor demand and freely offered. The spread between shorts and bran was the narrowest in many months. Prices were unchanged to slightly easier and firm bids at 25¢-50¢ under the market were often accepted.

COTTONSEED FEEDS SLIGHTLY LOWER.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal were quoted slightly lower than last week. Mill offerings were not of an urgent character and a moderately active demand from range sections tended to sustain values on a rather firm basis. Resellers were somewhat more active. Stocks at mills continued good. The demand from dairying sections was light. In the South hulls were in good request the early part of the week and prices soared to $14, loose in the Memphis market. They sagged to the old price of about $12.50-$13 when feeders declined to follow the advance. Supplies in dealers hands were considered good. Receipts and movement were satisfactory. The export demand was light. Latest quotations from abroad give 52% combined protein and fat meal from Texas at around $50 delivered, or several dollars per ton below the prices quoted in the principal consuming sections in the United States.

Linseed cake and meal.—The linseed meal and cake situation was unchanged. Prices were largely nominal because of small stocks, reported difficulties of securing seed for crushing at mills, and the rather light demand. A few mills were reported as operating at full capacity. Their offerings, however, were small because their output has been contracted by resellers till Jan. 1. The export demand was light. Fairly large quantities of cake manufactured from imported seed have been recently shipped abroad. Prices for this cake in principal European markets were on a basis of around $51 delivered for December-March delivery. Supplies in dealers hands in the United States were considered small. Receipts and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—A further advance of 50¢ per ton was announced by principal manufacturers. Production of the largest plants was at or near capacity and the demand was fairly good. However, sales were not considered as good as usual at this season of the year because of the lessened demand from dairymeu. Business was freely accepted ou the basis of shipment within ten days or two weeks and with the guarantee against price reduction till date of shipment. The movement was heavy. Supplies in dealers' hands were considered ample to take care of present needs.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices remained firm. As a result of the poor corn goods business, offerings by mills were light. The demand was also very limited and few sales for future shipment were reported. Price fluctuations during the next four weeks will depend largely on weather conditions. Stocks are not large and any extensive cold or stormy weather which would increase feeding may result iu higher prices. Receipts and movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was firm in tone under light receipts in most markets. Offerings were ouly moderate and the demand, while not urgent, was equal to the offerings. Good alfalfa hay prices continued firm, and with a good demand for the hay millers see little prospect for a material reduction in the price of meal. Feed manufacturers displayed little interest, as they considered prevailing prices relatively too high to warrant heavy purchases. Supplies were small and movement light.

JOHNSON GRASS HAY SITUATION

(Concluded from front page.)

In so far as the future demand is concerned, dealers in Texas are of the opinion that as the supply is not large the demand will become more urgent and that it will probably be necessary to obtain more supplies from outside sources. In Alabama and Mississippi the reports indicate that a sufficient quantity of Johnson Grass hay is available to supply the regular trade for about 90 days.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

(Concluded from page 482.)

approximately 25% more hogs than during the corresponding period last year. At Chicago curtailed buying during the first three days of the week caused an accumulation of hogs which resulted in considerable forced selling at depressed prices. On Wednesday, top hogs were quoted at $7.85, prices having declined 40¢ from those of the previous week-end.

These prices, however, resulted Thursday in heavy eastern orders for hogs which culminated in a closing top of $8.20 at Chicago, which was equal to the high mark a week earlier. Shippers took 12,640 hogs on Thursday and 9,484 on Friday. The Wednesday top of $7.85 compared with a low top of $6.90 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Sheep.—There was a good eastern shipping demand for sheep and lambs and local city butchers were good buyers. Packers were decidedly bearish. Fat lambs closed steady to 10¢ lower and fat sheep 50¢-$1 lower for the week, heavy sheep declining most. The top on fat lambs at Chicago was $14.90, city butchers paying that price. As a rule fed westerns and native lambs sold on a parity.

Fat lambs closed at $14.65, with the bulk at $14.25-$14.60. Cull lambs were steady and clipped lambs 15¢-25¢ lower. At one time choice fed yearling wethers sold up to $13.25, but at the close the best offered sold at $12. Best light, aged, fat ewes sold up to $8, most of the heavy kinds going at $5-$6.

Demand for feeder sheep and lambs was broad. Supplies were not large, although most of the stock received from the western range country was in feeder flesh. Feeder prices were generally steady. Choice feeding lambs from Montana weighing 58 lbs.-62 lbs. brought $14.50. The practical top during most of this week, however, was $14 and the bulk of sales were at $13.50-$14.

Opening, Monday, Nov. 27.—Approximately 2,000 fewer cattle, 31,000 fewer hogs, and 9,000 fewer sheep arrived at the 10 large market centers than a week ago. Beef steers at Chicago sold rather actively at strong to 25¢ higher prices. Hogs were firm to a shade higher and fat lambs were mostly steady to 10¢ higher. Stocker and feeder steers advanced somewhat and a broad demand for she stock resulted in a strong market for that class of animals. Small killers and shippers were active competitors.

RECEIPTS OF WESTERNS DECREASE.

Yearlings topped at $13.35, with the bulk of short-fed steers going at $8-$10. The arrival of about 3,500 westerns, many in feeder flesh, was a marked decrease compared with the corresponding day a week earlier. The bulk of these western grassers turned at $5.50-$6.50, three loads of heavy Canadian steers making $7.50. The bulk of 170-lb.-225-lb. hogs sold at $8.10-$8.15, and most of the 225-lb.-280-lb. butchers moved at $8.15-$8.20, the top price for butcher weights. A few light lights scored $8.25.

The practical top on fat lambs was $14.80, paid by city butchers, with one load of natives at $15 to a shipper regarded out of line. The bulk of fat lambs cashed at $14.25-$14.65, and most feeder lambs sold around $13.75. Fat sheep were steady.

Great Interest Manifested in Federal Wool Grades.

Great interest in the Federal wool grades was manifested by 40 representatives of the wool trade and wool manufacturing industry at a public hearing held by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Boston recently. A few changes in the grades were suggested which will have the careful consideration of the department's wool standardization experts before the grades are promulgated as official standards.

The present wool grades not only embody representative trade customs but have met with hearty approval on the part of producers. The tentative grades have been in use by various members of the industry for more than two years and the trade is familiar with them. During this time the grades have been exhibited all over the United States in the department's campaigns looking toward the education of producers as to the desirability of standards as a basis of trading. The grades are now in use by many of the wool pools in the United States.

The standards as now constituted include seven grades: Grade 1 (Fine); Grade 2 (½ Blood); Grade 3 (⅜ Blood); Grade 4 (¼ Blood); Grade 5 (Low ¼ Blood); Grade 6 (Common), and Grade 7 (Braid). The first five grades are each subdivided under the three designations, Strictly Combing, French Combing, and Clothing. Grades 6 and 7 are not subdivided. The work of the department leading up to the formation of the tentative grades was discussed and illustrated by actual exhibits at the hearing, aud the proposed grades were explained by the specialists in charge. Full opportunity was given all present to discuss the various matters pertaining to the grades and to offer suggestions relative to their construction and practical utility.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURE PRICES BROKE SHARPLY; CORN ALSO WEAKER

Liquidation and Profit Taking Removed Support from Market—Primary Movement Heavy.

Future grain prices declined sharply during the week ending Nov. 25, Chicago December wheat closing the week at $1.15⅞, a decline of 4¾¢ from the close of the previous week. May wheat closed 3¢ lower at $1.15⅛. Minneapolis December wheat declined only 2⅛¢ and closed at $1.15. Kansas City and Winnipeg followed the Chicago prices closely and closed at $1.07⅜ at Kansas City and $1.03⅜ at Winnipeg for the December. Lower foreign markets and weakness in stocks were given as contributing causes of the decline, but liquidation and profit taking which removed a good amount of support from the market appeared to be the principal cause.

A review of the market will show that slight reactions occur from time to time during any extended period of advance or decline in the market, and in the opinion of many dealers the present reaction was to be expected.

CASH PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Cash wheat was lower in most of the markets in sympathy with the futures, but the declines in many instances were less for the cash grain than for the futures. At Chicago the increase in the premiums for the Soft Winter wheat largely offset the decline in future quotations and at the close of the week No. 2 Red Winter sold at 10¢–11½¢ premium over the Chicago December. The Hard Winter followed the future more closely and sold at premiums of only 1½¢–2¼¢. Total receipts were 299 cars, most of which were taken by local and outside mills. Exporters took Durum and Hard Winter wheat, total export sales reported being 3,350,000 bus., although it was stated that some sales had not been reported. Germany and Holland were the best buyers of Manitobas and Hard Winter and Italy was thought to have taken the Durums.

The Minneapolis wheat market held firmer than others throughout the week. Mills were active buyers of the best milling wheat. Receipts totaled 2,094 cars. No. 1 Dark Northern sold at the close of the week at 4¢–19¢ over the Minneapolis December future price.

The wheat market was extremely weak at Kansas City. Premiums on contract wheat, which were 9¢ per bu. over the December on Nov. 18, were reduced to 3¢ per bu. at the close of the week under review. The lower prices reflected the increased country offerings and the lessened domestic demand. However, receipts totaled only 1,141 cars which were 118 less than for the previous week. Local and southeastern mills bought in limited quantities. A little business was worked with the northwestern mills as prices came nearer in line with other markets.

Offerings of wheat at the Gulf markets for export were at 12½¢ per bu. premium over the December future for November loading and 11¾¢ for loading the last half of December. Export demand was curtailed by competition from Argentina. The increased exports reported from Argentina during the week were said to have moved largely to Brazil rather than to European ports.

The St. Louis market, which had been very firm recently, declined 2¢–3¢ at the close of the week. Receipts totaled 668 cars. The recent heavy movement appeared to be slackening and smaller receipts were expected. Mills were fairly active buyers, but the export demand was rather quiet.

Total primary receipts for the week were 9,372,000 bus. compared with 5,213,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. The visible supply was estimated at 35,191,000 bus., and wheat and flour on ocean passage 48,768,000 bus.

CORN IN GOOD DEMAND.

Corn future prices closed the week at 69⅛¢, or 2⅓¢ below the close of the previous week, for the December corn at Chicago. Corn continued in good demand at practically all the markets throughout the week. Primary receipts were about 1,000,000 bus. less than for the previous week and totaled 4,616,000 bus. This, however, was 1,500,000 bus. more than for the same week last year.

Receipts in carloads at the principal markets were as follows: Chicago 1,156, St. Louis 281, Kansas City 187, New York 134, Cincinnati 76, and Minneapolis 43. Domestic and foreign demand were both good. One sale of 700,000 bus. for export was reported by a Chicago firm. Holland was the principal foreign buyer. The industries took most of the old corn and the elevators the new. Western feeders and shippers outbid the Chicago dealers for corn in competing territory, and sales by Omaha firms to Oklahoma and Arkansas were reported at prices below the Chicago basis. Sales into the southern territory from Kansas City were fewer during the week, which was taken to indicate that the needs of that section are being filled.

Elevator interests and industries were the principal buyers at St. Louis, although some shipping sales were reported. New corn sold close to the price of old. There was an urgent demand for ear corn at Cincinnati, and bids were made on call at 75¢ per bu. The visible supply was given at 10,758,000 bus. compared with 17,314,000 bus. last year.

Primary receipts of oats continued heavy and amounted to 5,388,000 bus., which was more than twice the amount for the corresponding week last year. The visible supply increased also during the week, amounting to 34,217,000 bus.

Oat prices held fairly firm with corn. Shippers were active buyers at most of the markets, but the elevators also took considerable amounts.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Nov. 25, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,244	765	264	143	709
Gulf ports [2]	875	225	12	.....	47
Pacific ports [3]	398	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,517	990	276	143	756
Previous week	2,680	1,080	239	775	1,078
Corresponding week last year	3,025	624	4	581	176
Total July 1 to Nov. 25, 1922	81,305	24,973	12,335	14,324	14,727
Corresponding period last year	118,777	10,838	477	16,075	3,726

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, November 24, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	130½	130	130⅜	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	121¾	120½	.....	120¾	120⅝
	No. 2	122½	120½	120	121½	120¼	120¼
	No. 3	.....	119½	119½	.....	.....	119¼
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	121¾	120	121¼	.....	.....
	No. 2	121½	120¾	120	121	120	120
Red Winter	No. 2	130½	128	127	.....	128½	130½
	No. 3	.....	127¼	125¾	128	126	127¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	132	132	130	131	133	132
	No. 2	128	129	127	129	129	127
	No. 3	122	123	120	125	126	122
Northern Spg.	No. 1	126	126	126	128	128	125
	No. 2	124	124	125	125	123	123
	No. 3	121	120	120	120	121	120
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	124	124	122½	.....	121	120½
	No. 3	125	121⅜	120½	120⅝	119¾	119¾
Hard Winter	No. 1	121	.....	121	.....	118	118
	No. 2	121	119½	119½	119⅜	118⅜	117
	No. 3	121¼	118¾	118⅞	119⅜	118¾	116
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	116	116	116½	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	115	116	114½	.....	111⅝
Red Winter	No. 3	.....	.....	118	118	120	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	119	125	117	119	.....	121
	No. 2	122½	120¼	120¾	119⅝	118¾	117⅞
	No. 3	122	.....	119½	119	120	120½
Hard Winter	No. 1	118	.....	.....	116	115½	114
	No. 2	116	115¼	114⅜	114⅝	113½	112¾
	No 3	115⅜	113¾	112½	113¼	113⅜	112⅞
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	115	114	113	113	112	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	132½	131¼	131	131¼	132¼	133¾
	No. 3	127¾	127¼	129½	128¾	128¾	130

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	73½	72¾	73	73¾	73	73¼
	No. 3	72½	71½	72	72½	72	72
Yellow	No. 2	74	73	73½	74	73	73¼
	No. 3	72¼	71½	71¾	72¾	72	72¼
Mixed	No. 2	73	72¼	72½	73¾	72¾	73
	No. 3	71¾	71	72¼	73¼	72½	72
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	71¼	71¼	.....	.....	.....	73¼
	No. 3	.....	69½	71½	.....	.....	71¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	74	72½	72	72	72	72¼
Yellow	No. 2	75¼	73½	73¾	73½	73	73
	No. 3	.....	73	72⅝	.....	.....	73
Mixed	No. 2	74½	72½	71⅝	72	72	71½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	69¾	68¼	67¾	68	67¾	67⅝
	No. 3	.....	.....	67½	67¾	.....	66½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	72½	70½	.....	70½	.....
	No. 2	71⅜	70⅛	70⅞	70⅜	71½	70⅝
	No. 3	71⅛	69½	.....	70⅞	69⅜	69¼
Mixed	No. 1	.....	70	.....	69	70	67
	No. 2	69¼	68¼	68	68¾	69½	67¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	72½	71	71⅜	.....	71¾	.....
	No. 3	71¼	70	.....	.....	70½	71¼
Yellow	No. 2	73¼	72¾	73½	74	75	75¾
	No. 3	71½	71⅜	71	72¼	72½	73

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	45¾	44¾	44¾	.....	.....	45¼
	No. 2	45½	44¾	44¼	45	45¼	45
	No. 3	44½	43¾	43	44	43¾	43¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	43¾	43½	42½	44½	43	43½
	No. 3	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	40½	40
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	45½	45	44½	44¾
	No. 3	44⅝	43⅝	43⅜	44¾	43½	43⅝
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	43¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....	41¾
	No. 3	42¼	41¼	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅛
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	46½	45¾	.....	45½	.....	46½
	No. 2	46½	45½	45	45	45¾	45¾
	No. 3	45¾	44⅝	44½	44½	44½	45

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		92½	90¼	89	90½	88¾	88½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	86¼	85	83¼	84	82¼	81½

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	120⅝	118⅞	120¼	118⅞	117½	118½
	May	118⅝	116⅞	118⅞	116⅞	116⅞	117¼
Corn	Dec.	71⅜	70⅜	71⅞	70½	70½	70⅝
	May	71⅝	70¼	71⅜	70¼	70½	70¼
Oats	Dec.	44½	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	42⅞	43½
	May	43⅝	43	43¼	42⅞	42⅝	43⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	112¼	110⅞	111½	110¼	109⅝	110
	May	109¾	108⅝	109¾	108¾	108⅝	108¾
Corn	Dec.	69¼	67¾	68¾	67½	67½	67½
	May	69⅜	67¾	69⅜	68⅜	68	68⅛
Oats	Dec.	43¼	42¼	42½	42½	42	42

Seeds

RED CLOVER SEED MOVEMENT SLOW; PRICES STILL GAINING

Little Demand Apparent for Alsike Clover Seed—Farmers Holding for Spring Demand.

The slow movement of red clover seed from growers' hands was accompanied by a further advance in prices of 30¢–$1.35 per 100 lbs. in the various producing sections during the period Nov. 7 to Nov. 21. Alsike clover seed, however, seems to be less in demand and prices in many sections declined during this period. Reports indicate that most of the red and alsike clover seed still on the farms is in strong hands and that it will be held for the early spring demand, at which time higher prices are anticipated. There is also some indication that growers plan to retain a two years' supply for their own seeding requirements.

Red clover.—The greatest advance in prices of red clover seed is reported in southeastern Iowa, northeastern Wisconsin, northwestern Ohio, and Illinois. Movement, however, has been heaviest recently in southern Indiana, southwestern Ohio, Minnesota, and western Wisconsin. In many sections the price is now well over $18 per 100 lbs., basis clean, as shown in the accompanying table. In contrast to the erratic prices prevailing at this time last year, prices made consistent gains in all sections and now average $17.75 per 100 lbs. compared with $17 two weeks ago and $16.05 a year ago.

Alsike clover.—A spirit of apathy seems to pervade the alsike clover seed market. Reports indicate that buyers are more eager to obtain red clover seed even at a wide premium over alsike, and the average price offered growers for the latter was about the same as that of two weeks ago. A decline of 65¢ per 100 lbs. is noted in Michigan, 55¢ in central Illinois, 40¢ in central Indiana, and 60¢ in Idaho. In other sections prices were fairly well maintained. The heaviest movement during the past two weeks was reported in New York and southwestern Ohio.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Nov. 21, 1922.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Mich	$15.00	$17.75	$18.50	60	50	55
N. Ill	15.10	16.60	17.75	65	40	40
C. Ill	16.15	16.75	17.85	45	65	70
N. Ind	16.30	17.50	18.25	70	65	70
C. Ind	16.65	17.40	18.20	50	50	55
S. Ind	16.90	15.00	15.95	35	45	55
NW. Ohio	17.65	18.55	18.65	65	60	60
SW. Ohio	17.70	17.45	18.25	45	35	50
Minn	14.95	16.55	17.25	65	60	70
W. Wis	15.90	17.00	17.90	35	35	45
NE. Wis	16.80	17.20	18.30	50	40	40
S. Wis	16.85	17.40	18.25	50	40	45
Idaho	14.90	17.10	17.40	75	80	90
NE. Iowa	16.00	17.15	17.75	50	50	55
SE. Iowa	15.65	16.50	17.85	70	50	55
Mo	16.50	15.80	16.25	45	55	55

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Nov. 21, 1922.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Mich	$12.85	$14.60	$13.95	75	55	55
N. Ill	14.50	14.75	14.75	70	65	70
C. Ill	14.25	14.30	13.75	75	70	70
N. Ind	13.85	14.70	14.70	75	80	80
C. Ind	15.00	14.40	14.00	65	75	75
NW. Ohio	13.25	13.00	13.15	70	70	70
SW. Ohio	13.30	14.15	.....	55	70	85
N. Y	14.65	13.75	14.50	75	50	65
NE. Wis	13.25	13.00	13.10	60	55	60
S. Wis	13.70	13.60	13.65	55	60	60
Idaho	15.00	15.10	14.50	90	95	95

Cowpea Market Inactive and Movement Very Light

Approximately 15% of the 1922 crop of cowpeas is estimated to have been sold by growers up to Nov. 20. In practically every surplus producing section the movement is below normal, in no section, with exception of Delaware, exceeding 20% of the crop, as is shown in the accompanying table. Late harvesting and threshing in some sections of the South contributed to the slow movement.

Prices are 10¢–60¢ per 100 lbs. higher than a month ago, most of this advance being scored during the week ending Nov. 18. Most growers, however, are reported to be holding their cowpeas until the market becomes better established and dealers are more active. At present practically all offers are from local shippers and they appear reluctant to accumulate large stocks until dealers at terminal markets are ready to absorb some of their holdings. A free movement to and active demand from wholesale distributers usually does not develop before the first of the year.

An unusually large carryover of old crop seed is reported in western North Carolina, southeastern South Carolina, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and southeastern Missouri. The new crop, however, as was reported in the Nov. 4 issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets, is 20% less than last year.

The quality of the cowpeas is about the same as last year. Reports indicate, however, that much of the new crop in South Carolina and southern Georgia is poor quality for seed, having been damaged by unfavorable weather conditions.

Cowpea Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. thresher-run.			Percentage of crop sold by Nov. 20, 1922.
	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.	Nov. 20, 1922.	
				P. ct.
Delaware	$2.75	$2.25	$2.30	35
North Carolina	3.50	2.75	2.85	10
South Carolina	2.70	2.10	2.50	15
Tennessee	2.50	2.65	2.75	10
N. Mississippi	2.50	.....	3.00	10
SW. Mississippi	3.15	2.50	2.65	15
SE. Mississippi	2.50	.....	2.25	.....
N. Alabama	2.25	2.50	2.50	.....
SW. Alabama	2.50	.....	2.50	.....
SE. Alabama	2.60	2.65	2.85	15
N. Georgia	2.20	2.00	2.20	15
SW. Georgia	2.90	2.00	2.25	15
SE. Georgia	2.20	2.50	2.20	5
Illinois	2.35	1.65	2.25	20
Indiana	2.10	2.50	2.50	.....
Missouri	2.35	2.10	2.35	20

Movement of Soy Beans Reported Below Normal

The movement of soy beans has been below normal, not over 10% of the new crop having been sold by growers up to Nov. 20. In eastern North Carolina, where a production 30% less than last year is reported, growers are holding for higher prices. Local dealers have been active in making offers to growers in that section and advanced their price 15¢–35¢ during the week ending Nov. 18. Prices offered ranged from $2.50 to $2.80 per 100 lbs. for thresher run soy beans and about 25¢ higher for recleaned stock.

Movement is reported heaviest in Delaware where 50% of the crop has been sold. In the corn belt States prices offered growers average about 50¢–75¢ per 100 lbs. lower than in North Carolina. The market in that section does not seem to be very well established yet. Seedsmen are active in making inquiries but the larger-than-normal production is a bearish price factor. Oil mills also are making bids but reports indicate that these are not satisfactory to growers.

The average quality of the crop for seed is about the same as last year, although some of the beans are reported to be of very poor quality.

Soy Bean Prices and Movement.

State.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. thresher-run.			Percentage of crop sold by Nov. 20, 1922.
	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.	Nov. 20, 1922.	
				P. ct.
Delaware	$2.65	$2.25	$2.50	50
Virginia	2.50	2.30	2.30	15
North Carolina	2.65	2.30	2.60	5
Tennessee	3.05	2.55	2.50	5
Illinois	2.65	1.75	1.75	20
Indiana	2.15	.....	1.85	10
Ohio	2.75	.....	2.00	.....
Missouri	4.00	3.00	2.50	.....

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Nov. 28, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department s supply lasts.

After the department s supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Farm Lands Available for Settlement. By B. Henderson, Junior Agricultural Economist, Section of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 51, figs. 11. October, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1271.)

This bulletin is designed to point out and describe briefly the land in the United States available for settlement, and to tell the prospective settler something about the conditions he may expect to meet, the types of farming prevailing in the different districts, and the agencies to which he may apply for information.

Life History of the Kangaroo Rat. (Dipodomys spectabilis spectabilis Merriam.) By Charles T. Vorhies, Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona; and Walter P. Taylor, Assistant Biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 40, pls. 9, figs. 3. (Professional Paper.) Sept. 13, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1091.) Price, 15¢.

The National Forests of New Mexico. Prepared in the U. S. Forest Service. Pp. 21, figs. 8. October, 1922. (Department Circular 240.) Price 5¢.

One-Variety Cotton Communities. By O. F. Cook, Bionomist in Charge of the Office of Crop Acclimatization and Adaptation Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 50. Nov. 25, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1111.) Price, 10¢.

The Red-Necked Raspberry Cane-Borer. By F. H. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge, Truck-Crop Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 5, figs. 5. September, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1286.)

This bulletin describes the injurious work of the red-necked raspberry cane-borer, discusses its seasonal history and habits, and gives a method for its control.

Seedling Blight and Stack-Burn of Rice and the Hot-Water Seed Treatment. By W. H. Tisdale, Pathologist in Charge of Smut Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 11, pls. 6, figs. 2. (Professional Paper.) Nov. 13, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1116.) Price, 10¢.

Soil Survey of Frederick County, Maryland. By W. J. Latimer and R. T. Avon Burke, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and O. C. Bruce, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 82, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.)

Cotton

LESS VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS RECORDED DURING PAST WEEK

Demand for Spot Cotton Continued Light—Census Report Shows 8,869,857 Bales Ginned.

Less violent fluctuations in cotton prices were recorded during the week ending Nov. 25 than during the previous week, prices at the end of the week showing very little change from those prevailing at the close of the previous week. On Nov. 25 the average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets was 25.35¢ per lb. compared with 25.34¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.35¢ on the corresponding day in 1921. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points during the week, closing at 25.52¢. December contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points, closing at 25.25¢.

LIQUIDATION CONTINUED.

Reports indicated that liquidation of long interests and other selling in the future markets continued throughout the week, though with less insistence and regularity than during the previous week. The trade seems generally of the opinion that the technical position of the market has been strengthened considerably by the selling movement of the past two weeks. The demand for spot cotton was not active during the week, indicating that the immediate needs of the mills for raw material have been filled. A less active demand for cotton goods by domestic buyers and continued dullness in the English cotton goods trade were reported. Prices for domestic goods, however, were fairly well maintained.

The ginning report of the Bureau of the Census of Nov. 21 showed that 8,869,857 bales of cotton of the 1922 crop had been ginned prior to Nov. 14, compared with 7,274,201 bales and 8,914,642 bales during the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The trade generally interpreted the ginning report to indicate a crop for this year of less than 10,000,000 bales, the individual opinions, of course, being at some variance with each other and ranging from about 9,400,000 to 10,000,000 bales. A continued strong statistical position is thus in prospect for the current season.

Cotton Mill Activity Increased During October.

On Nov. 20 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,128,659 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Oct. 31, of which 33,859,076 were operated at some time during October, compared with 33,296,513 for September, and 34,206,179 for October, 1921. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,289,885,446, compared with 7,760,863,470 for September and 7,583,342,519 for October 1921. Based on an activity of 25¾ days and 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during October was 36,834,931, or 99.2% capacity on a single shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during September was 34,822,378 and during October, 1921, was 34,579,765.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 25, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 25, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Nov. 25, 1922.	Nov. 26, 1921.	Nov. 27, 1920.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	113	113	150	125	150	125	100	125	113	131	218	335
Strict Good Mid	150	88	88	113	100	125	100	75	85	88	101	168	280
Good Middling	100	63	63	75	75	75	75	50	60	63	70	108	215
Strict Middling	50	38	38	38	50	50	50	25	35	38	41	58	118
Middling	25.38	25.25	25.25	24.88	25.50	25.75	24.80	25.50	25.55	25.62	25.35	17.35	15.05
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	38	38	38	50	38	38	35	50	37	41	93	233
Low Middling	100	75	75	87	100	87	87	75	100	87	87	218	475
Strict Good Ord.[2]	175	125	113	150	150	150	150	125	175	162	148	343	648
Good Ordinary [2]	250	175	150	200	225	225	225	175	250	262	214	445	820
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	12	1	48	113
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	37	44	138	213
Middling [2]	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	123	238	365
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	150	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	187	179	353	560
Low Middling [2]	275	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	250	237	239	453	805
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	75	75	87	100	87	87	75	100	87	87	225	335
Strict Middling [2]	200	125	150	150	125	150	150	175	175	187	159	315	450
Middling [2]	275	175	225	200	175	200	225	250	250	225	220	420	605
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling [2]	150	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	137	109	273	420
Strict Middling [2]	225	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	162	159	363	545
Middling [2]	300	200	225	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	213	455	690
Sales for week, bales	3,468	483	668	627	6,750	8,021	12,991	9,320	10,276	8,248	[3]60,852	[3]76,402	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 25 amounted to 2,385,413 bales, compared with 1,597,842 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for November 25 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York. 1922	1921	1920	New Orleans. 1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
December	25.52	17.65	15.00	25.25	16.70	14.20
January	25.58	17.57	14.85	25.30	16.84	14.04
March	25.70	17.55	14.95	25.34	16.95	14.14
May	25.57	17.29	15.03	25.20	16.80	14.27
July	25.25	16.70	15.15	24.92	16.35	14.25

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending November 25.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Norfolk	25.00	25.25	25.00	25.38	25.38	25.38
Augusta	24.63	25.00	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.25
Savannah	24.63	25.00	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.25
Montgomery	24.50	24.63	24.50	24.69	24.88	24.88
New Orleans	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.12	25.50	25.62
Memphis	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Little Rock	25.25	25.50	25.37	25.62	25.75	25.75
Dallas	24.20	24.55	24.35	24.55	24.80	24.80
Houston	24.80	25.25	25.00	25.30	25.50	25.50
Galveston	25.00	25.30	25.05	25.30	25.55	25.55
Average	24.85	25.10	24.93	25.15	25.34	25.35

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 24 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1891	8.06	1902	8.60	1913	13.50
1892	10.00	1903	11.30	1914	7.75
1893	8.30	1904	9.70	1915	11.85
1894	6.00	1905	11.75	1916	20.45
1895	8.56	1906	11.20	1917	30.30
1896	7.63	1907	10.20	1918	29.75
1897	5.83	1908	9.35	1919	39.05
1898	5.85	1909	14.60	1920	17.30
1899	7.75	1910	15.10	1921	18.30
1900	10.25	1911	9.45	1922	25.70
1901	8.00	1912	12.80		

Cotton Movement from August 1 to November 24.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Port receipts	3,200	2,783	5,135
Port stocks	1,197	1,450	1,043
Interior receipts	4,571	3,861	3,593
Interior stocks	1,485	1,543	743
Into sight	5,940	4,913	7,031
Northern spinners' takings	835	985	932
Southern spinners' takings	1,734	1,640	994
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,922	4,635	4,000

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to November 24.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	671,603	582,835	1,335,262
France	320,833	326,056	584,691
Germany	363,334	516,893	1,189,228
Italy	177,814	137,740	150,009
Japan	180,512	352,245	109,896
China	4,850	57,702	.....
Spain	131,244	122,003	112,138
Belgium	80,779	59,699	76,458
Other countries	72,718	84,310	89,466
Total	2,003,687	2,239,483	3,647,148

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Nov. 21.

Exports for the week ending Nov. 24, amounted to 153,648 bales, compared with 230,968 bales the previous week, 97,587 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 334,323 bales for the week ending Nov. 21, 1913.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	24½
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	25¼
Strict Low Middling to Middling (full), 1 1/16 ins	26
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 5/16 ins	31
Strict Low Middling (full), 1¼ ins	28
Strict Middling (full), 1¼ ins	34
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	26½
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	27
Middling, 1⅛ ins	28
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	31

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 25.62¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 25.50¢ at Memphis on Nov. 25, 1922, and 17.25¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Nov. 26, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans. 1922	1921	Memphis. 1922	1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	150	225	100	200
1⅛ ins	375	600	200	600
1 3/16 ins	550	1,000	450	1,000
1¼ ins	800	1,400	650	1,200

Crop Reports

COMMERCIAL LATE ONION CROP EXCEEDS 1921 BY 5,251 CARS

Total Production Estimated at 24,074 Cars of 500 Bushels Each—New York Leading State.

The 1922 production of commercial late onions will amount to 24,074 cars of 500 bus. each, according to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents an increase of more than 5,000 cars over the 1921 production of 18,823 cars.

New York leads with a crop of 4,476 cars, followed by Ohio with 4,184 cars, Indiana with 3,473 cars, California with 3,262 cars, Massachusetts with 2,508 cars, Michigan with 1,386 cars, Colorado with 1,067 cars, and Minnesota with 1,058 cars. No other State has a crop above 750 cars.

The yield per acre for this year is placed at 309 bus. compared with a yield last year of 259 bus. As many as 460 bus. per acre were raised in Idaho and as many as 400 bus. in Michigan and Utah. The 1922 acreage totaled 38,991 acres compared with 36,381 acres last year.

Of the total production—24,074 cars—this year, 2,896 cars, or 12%, have been sold or will be for sale in nearby markets, 20,194 cars, or 84%, are for shipment out of the territory where grown, and 984 cars, or 4%, are not expected to be marketed. Of the 20,194 cars available for shipment, 10,444 cars will be stored for future use.

The accompanying tables give details of the 1921 and 1922 acreage, yield per acre, and total production, and the details concerning distribution.

Acreage, Yield, and Production of Commercial Late Onions.

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
California	7,754	6,525	225	250	3,489	3,262
Colorado	1,295	1,905	300	280	777	1,067
Idaho	145	300	470	460	136	276
Illinois	1,037	1,250	210	300	436	750
Indiana	4,179	4,824	265	360	2,215	3,473
Massachusetts	4,500	4,560	280	275	2,520	2,508
Michigan	1,350	1,733	225	400	608	1,386
Minnesota	1,416	1,511	200	350	566	1,058
New York	7,285	8,288	300	270	4,371	4,476
Ohio	5,078	5,685	225	368	2,285	4,184
Oregon	870	884	300	300	522	530
Pennsylvania	338	352	270	380	183	268
Utah	124	149	440	400	109	112
Wisconsin	1,010	1,034	300	350	606	724
Total	36,381	38,991	[2]259	[2]309	18,823	24,074

[1] Cars of 500 bus. [2] Average.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LATE ONIONS.

State.	Not marketed.		Marketed in home markets.		Shipped out of county.		Stored for future shipment.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Cars.[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
California	0	163	698	652	2,791	2,447	1,186	979
Colorado	0	85	93	256	684	726	194	437
Idaho	0	0	14	17	122	259	0	28
Illinois	0	52	44	233	392	465	109	225
Indiana	44	69	244	69	1,927	3,335	1,019	2,084
Massachusetts	25	200	50	201	2,445	2,107	1,134	1,078
Michigan	0	0	36	97	572	1,289	304	832
Minnesota	85	42	187	254	294	762	96	275
New York	218	224	481	448	3,672	3,804	1,705	1,477
Ohio	23	84	274	376	1,988	3,724	1,371	2,510
Oregon	42	37	42	64	438	429	157	212
Pennsylvania	18	13	18	35	147	220	31	54
Utah	0	0	12	6	97	106	0	0
Wisconsin	30	15	84	188	492	521	176	253
Total	485	984	2,277	2,896	[2]16,061	20,194	[2]7,482	10,444

[1] Cars of 500 bus. [2] Includes 5,356 cars of the 1921 crop shipped after Jan. 1, 1922.

Changes in Numbers of Hogs and Cattle on Farms During October.

The number of hogs on farms of the United States is estimated to have decreased 0.3% during October, compared with the same amount of decrease during October last year, with a decrease of 0.7% two years ago, and with an increase of 0.2% three years ago.

The number of cattle was practically unchanged during October as compared with a decrease of 0.3% in October last year, with a decrease of 0.2% two years ago, and with a decrease of 2.4% three years ago.

The accompanying table gives the trend of births and movement of cattle and hogs in the United States between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1 of the past four years. Estimates are based upon reports of about 10,000 sample farms distributed throughout the United States, each farm reporting actual numbers and changes on the individual farm. The totals are reduced to percentages of the numbers on hand Jan. 1 of each year; that is, 100.0 for each year represents the number on farms on Jan. 1 of the year indicated.

Item.	1919	1920	1921	1922
CATTLE.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
On farms Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jan. 1 to Nov. 1:				
Births	45.8	39.9	37.6	38.1
Brought on farms	31.6	26.4	23.4	28.4
Moved off farms	63.9	55.1	47.5	51.8
Farm slaughter	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2
Farm deaths	6.0	6.3	4.3	5.1
Remaining Nov. 1	102.8	100.3	105.1	105.4
HOGS.				
On farms Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jan. 1 to Nov. 1:				
Births	162.3	140.7	148.8	156.0
Brought on farms	34.4	28.8	28.1	31.2
Moved off farms	126.9	102.3	103.2	105.2
Farm slaughter	17.4	17.1	16.6	15.3
Farm deaths	24.4	26.5	26.6	32.8
Remaining Nov. 1	128.0	123.6	130.5	133.9

Flaxseed Production in Three Important Countries Less Than in 1921.

The flax areas of the United States, Argentina, and British India are all larger this year than last. These three are the principal flaxseed-producing countries of the world. The production of the three countries combined for 1922 is estimated to be 61,357,000 bus. compared with 69,382,000 bus. last year. The decrease is caused by the low yield in Argentina. The total flax fiber production for 1921 amounted to 411,258,000 lbs. compared with 595,224, 000lbs. for 1920.

CUCUMBER-PICKLE PRODUCTION FAR BELOW LAST YEAR'S CROP

Total Production Estimated at 2,619,460 Bushels—Dry Weather Seriously Curtailed Crop.

The 1922 production of cucumbers for manufacture amounted to 2,619,480 bus., according to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents a decline of 42% from the 1921 crop, long-continued drought having seriously curtailed this year's production.

Michigan is by far the largest producer of cucumbers for pickles, the 1922 crop in that State being placed at 1,002,000 bus., or about one-half of the 1921 crop. Wisconsin is the next largest producer for this year with a crop placed at 365,500 bus. Indiana is third with a crop of 209,000 bus., Colorado is fourth with 200,000 bus., California is fifth with 185,000 bus., and New York is sixth with 146,550 bus. No other State this year had a crop above 78,000 bus.

The average yield of cucumbers for manufacture this year was 50 bus. per acre, compared with an average of 71 bus. in 1921. This year's acreage was also below 1921, having totaled 52,831 acres compared with 63,220 last year.

Details of the 1921 and 1922 acreage, yield per acre, and total production are given by States in the following table:

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
California	1,975	1,481	100	125	197,500	185,125
Colorado	3,849	3,079	75	65	288,675	200,135
Illinois	902	956	80	45	72,160	43,020
Indiana	5,818	5,236	70	40	407,260	209,440
Iowa	1,319	989	70	30	92,330	29,670
Michigan	29,472	25,051	70	40	2,063,040	1,002,040
Minnesota	1,779	1,334	60	50	106,740	66,700
Mississippi	3,000	1,560	70	50	210,000	78,000
Missouri	420	400	70	60	29,400	24,000
New York	1,563	1,954	80	75	125,040	146,550
Ohio	1,156	924	80	75	92,480	69,300
Washington	424	382	80	125	33,920	47,750
Wisconsin	8,122	7,310	65	50	527,930	365,500
Other States	3,421	2,175	75	70	256,575	152,250
Total	63,220	52,831	71	50	4,503,050	2,619,480

Increased Wheat Production in France Advocated.

Measures to increase wheat production in France were strongly advocated by the National Wheat Committee of France, in session Oct. 9, 1922. The committee passed a resolution that the agricultural office should devote as large credits as possible for the utilization of acclimated, cleaned, pure varieties of wheat, adapted to the different regions, and also for encouraging the use of fertilizer, especially phosphate fertilizer, and for the destruction of injurious weeds.

Germany's Sugar Production Estimated at 1,839,000 Short Tons.

The probable sugar production of Germany for the year 1922–23 is estimated to be 1,839,000 short tons from a beet harvest which amounted to 10,890,000 short tons. This production is higher than in the preceding year or in 1919–20 and is nearly as high as the average production for the same territory before the war.

The United States produces about three-fourths of the world's corn crop. Corn is also an important crop in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and some of the countries in Southern Europe.

Weather

LACK OF MOISTURE PROVING SERIOUS IN PARTS OF EAST

Cooler Weather Beneficial for Citrus Fruits and Sugar Cane—Favorable for Grains in West.

Conditions were mostly unfavorable for vegetation in the eastern part of the country during the week ending Nov. 28. There was too much rain in southern Florida, and a general lack of moisture from northern Florida and the other eastern Gulf States northeastward to the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic region. The drought was becoming serious in central and eastern Pennsylvania and adjacent districts where it was necessary to haul water for domestic purposes. The ground was covered by snow in Michigan, but was mostly bare and frozen from Iowa northward over Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The week averaged milder than usual over the Great Plains States, and there was sufficient soil moisture for germination and growth, except in extreme western Kansas and Oklahoma. Conditions were mostly unfavorable for stock in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, but favorable in more western districts.

Weather conditions favored field work, except where the ground was frozen or snow-covered in the North. Highways generally improved, but continued in bad condition in South Dakota and were impassable in southeastern Wyoming. They suffered from alternate thawing and freezing in southern Montana.

FALL-SOWN GRAINS BENEFITED.

Small grains.—The week was generally mild and dry throughout the Great Plains region, but soil moisture was adequate, except in some localities of the more western portion. These conditions were favorable for fall-sown grains which made satisfactory progress. Wheat was reported as looking fine in the eastern half of Kansas and stooling well, but not much was up in the western third, although it was germinating since the recent rains. Seeding was about finished in Oklahoma, and early seeded wheat was making good growth, with conditions generally good to excellent, except in parts of the extreme west.

The progress and condition of this crop were satisfactory in the lower Missouri Valley, while both wheat and oats showed much improvement in Arkansas. Wheat was considered in generally good condition to enter the winter in the Ohio Valley States, although the stands were rather spotted in Illinois and the plants small in Indiana and Kentucky. Late-seeded wheat had come up in the last-named State.

Conditions were unsatisfactory in some Atlantic Coast States, particularly in much of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, where continued drought has prevented normal growth and proper rooting and stooling, consequently the plants are not in good condition to enter the winter. Wheat did well in most of the far Northwestern States where the damp, cloudy weather was beneficial, particularly in Washington.

Corn and cotton.—The week was fair and favorable for outdoor work in the principal corn-growing States, and husking and cribbing where not completed made good progress in most sections, although work was hindered in the north-central Plains area on account of muddy fields. There was very little precipitation and much sunshine in Iowa and husking was completed in many northern and eastern counties, but about 25% of the crop remained to be gathered in the South. The quality of corn was reported as generally good in Illinois.

There was ample sunshine and little precipitation in the Cotton Belt and consequently very little interruption to farm work. Some cotton was still in the fields in the northestern portion of the belt, but harvest was mostly completed elsewhere. Late cotton was injured somewhat by recent rains in parts of Texas.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR TRUCK.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Winter truck was much improved by the rain of the preceding week in Arkansas, but more moisture was needed in the coast districts from Louisiana eastward, except in southern Florida where the heavy rain that occurred was unfavorable as the soil was already too wet. The lower temperature that prevailed in Florida, with frost in the northern portion the last days of the week, was favorable for lettuce and celery.

Sugar cane ripened more rapidly in Louisiana under the influence of lower temperatures. Some damage was done to tender vegetation by cold weather in central and northern Alabama. Conditions were mostly favorable for garden truck in California. It was too dry to handle tobacco in Kentucky.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Precipitation was insufficient for pastures in most eastern districts, and the cold weather stopped growth in the north Central States. Water supplies are low in many places in the East, and the drought was assuming serious proportions in central and eastern Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in parts of western and north-central Maryland. Water was being hauled long distances for domestic purposes in many sections, especially in Pennsylvania.

The unusually mild weather in the upper Great Plains has allowed stock to feed on ranges and in harvested fields. Many stock were being fed in northwestern Montana. Good feeding weather prevailed in Idaho where stock were doing well. Cold weather in west-central Wyoming was hard on stock, while the snow-cover, with impassable roads in the southeastern portion of the State, was also bad as corn could not be moved for feed. Otherwise the range was partly open in that State with feed plentiful.

There was no snow-cover in northwestern Colorado, and it was about gone in the northeastern portion, but most of the southeastern counties had from 3 ins. to 6 ins. of snow. The range continued dry in northwestern Colorado, and the moisture came rather late in the eastern counties; otherwise conditions were favorable for stock, except in the southwest portion where heavy snow made some feeding necessary.

CONDITIONS VARIABLE FOR RANGES.

Fairly general precipitation occurred in New Mexico, with heavy snow in the northern mountains. There was considerable relief from water shortage, but there was no material change in the range conditions in this State. Shipments to outside ranges continued. The heavy snow in the northern portion was unfavorable for stock. Ranges were improved in central and western Texas by the rains of the current and preceding weeks. The range and water supply conditions were improved by material snowfall in northeastern Arizona, where moisture had been needed for several weeks. Winter ranges were fair in Utah, but snow is needed. Stock were in fairly good condition in that State.

The weather was excellent for stock in Nevada and the range was good, although the water supply was getting short in the extreme southern portion. Pastures were excellent in northern California, but more rain was needed in the southern portion. Stock were mostly off the range in Oregon, where streams were low.

Fruit.—Cooler weather was very beneficial to citrus fruit in both Florida and Arizona, while berries made fair progress in the former State, small quantities having been shipped to market. Oranges and lemons were coloring nicely in California, with lemon trees putting out new bloom. The San Joaquin Valley oranges were producing better than expected.

Cool in East During Week; Warm in Northwest.

High pressure covered practically the entire country at the beginning of the week and cool weather was general, with frost as far south as the Carolinas and Georgia, although a moderatly low pressure area occupied the more Central-Northern States and moved thence eastward to Maine during the following two days, accompanied by cloudy weather and light snow. Pressure continued unusually high over the northern Rocky Mountain districts, with sub-zero temperatures at points in Wyoming. During the latter part of the week comparatively low pressure prevailed over the Eastern States, although with subnormal temperatures, and snow flurries occurred in numerous sections, extending as far south as central Georgia, with frost in northern Florida.

Chart 1, page 496, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged below normal in all sections east of the Mississippi River, except in extreme southern Florida and at a few points in the upper Mississippi Valley, the minus departures from normal in much of this area ranging from 5° to 10°. West of the Mississippi the week was warmer than normal except in the Southwest and most central and northern States west of the Rocky Mountains. It was especially warm in the northern Plains area, where the weekly means ranged from 9° to 14° above normal. Freezing weather extended southward to central Georgia, northern Mississippi, central Arkansas, and into northwestern Texas. The lowest temperature reported was 4° below zero at Lander, Wyo., on the 24th.

Chart 2, page 496, shows that precipitation for the week was very light, or lacking entirely, in nearly all sections of the country. Some rather heavy rains fell in extreme southern Florida and more than an inch was reported from the extreme lower Rio Grande Valley, with moderate amounts in some southern Rocky Mountain districts and on the north Pacific coast. Elsewhere, as a rule, there was scarcely enough precipitation to measure and a large area including much of the Great Plains, the western Plateau, and south Pacific coast areas received none during the week.

There was very little sunshine in the Lake region and cloudy weather prevailed in the Southwest, but sunshine was adequate

generally in the South, in the interior States, and was almost continuous from the central Rocky Mountains westward and southwestward.

Snowfall Frequency and Duration of Snow Cover.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the average annual number of days with snowfall, 0.01 of an inch or more melted, and the annual average number of days with the ground snow-covered for the different sections of the United States. In extreme northern Michigan, northern Minnesota, and from North Dakota westward to the Rocky Mountains, the first snow is usually experienced early in October, but south of the Great Lakes and central Iowa it does not usually occur until after Nov. 1, and south of southern Virginia, southern Tennessee, and central Oklahoma the average date is later than Dec. 1.

More or less snow occurs in all portions of the United States, except in southern Florida and in a few of the lower sections of the far Southwestern States. Appreciable snow falls on the average on more than 60 days of the year in northern New York, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, northern Minnesota, and northeastern North Dakota, as well as in the higher elevations of the northern Rocky Mountains. It may be expected on as many as 30 days as far south as southeastern Pennsylvania, central Ohio, southern Wisconsin, and southern South Dakota, and on 10 days to southern Virginia, western North Carolina, the northern portions of Tennessee and Arkansas, central Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas. In extreme southern South Carolina, south-central Georgia, northern Alabama, and south-central Texas, however, appreciable snow on only about one day during the winter may be expected.

The last column of the table shows the number of days with snow cover; that is, the average number of days in the winter season during which the ground is covered with snow, but not necessarily consecutive days. These data show the relative protection usually afforded winter grains by snow cover in the different sections of the country. East of the Rocky Mountains, the number decreases with considerable regularity from more than 120 days in most of central and northern New England, the mountain districts of northern New York, northwestern Michigan, and the northern portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, to 30 days in northern New Jersey, western Virginia, the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and central Missouri and Kansas. South of Augusta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Vicksburg, Miss., and central Texas, the ground is covered with snow usually less than one day during the entire winter season.

The greatest snowfall known in the United States occurs in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain Ranges in the Pacific Coast States, where at some places from 30 to more than 40 ft. of snow fall during the winter season. At Summit, Calif., (elevation about 7,000 ft.) nearly 60 ft. of snow have been recorded in a single season and about 25 ft. in a single month.

In the Rocky Mountains snowfall is not so heavy as in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, but the amounts at some of the higher elevations reach 200 or 300 ins. annually. In northern Michigan the annual amounts reach 120 ins. on the average, and in the Adirondacks in New York the average annual fall is 150 ins. or more.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—SNOW DATA.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 28. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 28. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 28. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 28. Departure from normal.	Snow data. Average annual number of days— With snowfall.	Snow data. Average annual number of days— With snow cover.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.		
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	28	−5	0.2	−0.7	46	125
Portland, Me.	30	−4	0.1	−0.9	34	88
Burlington	26	−4	0.1	−0.4	45	101
Northfield	22	−6	0.1	−0.4	52	131
Concord	30	−4	T.	−0.8	30	120
Boston	34	−4	0.1	−1.0	22	120
Nantucket	36	−6	0.3	−0.5	.....	26
New Haven	34	−4	T.	−0.9	24	50
Albany	32	−3	T.	−0.7	30	73
Ithaca	30	−5	0.1	−0.5	52	73
Binghamton	30	−4	0.2	−0.4	43	98
New York	34	−7	0.1	−0.8	20	39
Scranton	32	−3	0.1	−0.4	38	149
Harrisburg	36	−2	T.	−0.5	23	44
Philadelphia	38	−3	0	−0.8	32	30
Trenton	36	−5	T.	−0.8	.....	.....
Atlantic City	36	−6	T.	−0.9	13	19
Baltimore	38	−5	T.	−0.8	15	26
Washington	39	−3	T.	−0.7	14	13
Norfolk	42	−6	T.	−1.2	10	8
Richmond	38	−8	0	−0.6	9	15
Lynchburg	38	−6	T.	−0.8	11	15
Wytheville	32	−8	T.	−0.8	18	23
Asheville	36	−6	0.1	−0.8	11	12
Charlotte	42	−5	0.6	−0.2	4	6
Raleigh	40	−7	0	−0.5	6	6
Hatteras	44	−10	0.4	−0.6	3	0
Wilmington	44	−8	0.3	−0.3	1	2
Charleston	50	−6	0.1	−0.5	0	0
Greenville	44	.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	40	−11	0.3	−0.2	2	2
Augusta	46	−6	0.1	−0.7	1	1
Atlanta	44	−5	0.2	−0.8	7	2
Macon	46	−4	0.1	−0.8	1	1
Savannah	50	−6	T.	−0.6	1	0
Thomasville	52	−4	T.	−0.6	0	0
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	40	+13	0	−0.1	.....	.....
Havre	40	+13	0	−0.3	38	70
Kalispell	28	−1	0	−0.4	47	78
Helena	34	+4	0	−0.2	40	78
Yellowstone Park	28	+2	0	−0.4	78	137
Sheridan	38	+8	0	.....	59	82
Cheyenne	34	+2	0	−0.1	48	61
Grand Junction	40	+4	T.	−0.2	18	28
Denver	40	+3	0	−0.1	33	50
Pueblo	34	−2	0.6	+0.5	23	22
Amarillo	44	+3	0.6	+0.3	17	14
El Paso	46	−2	T.	−0.1	2	2
Roswell	42	−3	0.4	+0.1	8	5
Santa Fe	34	−1	0.6	+0.5	29	30
Flagstaff	34	+2	0.1	−0.3	.....	.....
Phoenix	56	0	T.	−0.4	0	0
Yuma	60	+1	T.	−0.1	0	0
Tonopah	40	+2	0	−0.2	21	31
Modena	34	−2	0	−0.1	25	27
Salt Lake City	38	0	0	−0.3	38	53
Winnemucca	32	−3	0	−0.2	28	34
Pocatello	34	+1	0	−0.2	42	42
Boise	36	−2	0	−0.2	28	28
Lewiston	36	−3	T.	−0.3	14	16
Spokane	30	−6	T.	−0.6	34	48
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	40	−1	0	−0.6	28	14
Columbia, Mo.	38	−1	0	−0.5	23	34
Kansas City	40	+2	0	−0.4	19	33
St. Joseph	38	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	42	+4	0	−0.3	11	30
Iola	42	+3	0	−0.2	18	20
Wichita	42	+2	0	−0.2	12	19
Dodge City	42	+5	0	−0.1	19	20
Concordia	40	+4	0	−0.2	16	33
North Platte	42	+9	0	−0.1	23	33
Lincoln	38	+4	0	−0.1	19	40
Omaha	38	+4	0	−0.2	26	45
Sioux City	36	+6	0	−0.3	24	54
Valentine	38	+8	0	−0.2	29	54
Rapid City	42	+12	0	−0.1	30	52
Pierre	36	+7	0	−0.1	28	56
Huron	30	+3	T.	−0.2	.....	77
Moorhead	28	+6	T.	−0.3	30	.....
Devils Lake	26	+9	T.	−0.1	63	164
Bismarck	34	+11	T.	−0.2	32	98
Williston	36	+14	0	−0.1	42	100
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	54	−6	T.	−0.8	0	0
Miami	70	0	3.2	+2.6	0	0
Key West	74	+1	2.4	+2.0	0	0
Tampa	64	−1	1.0	+0.6	0	0
Pensacola	52	−6	T.	−0.9	0	0
Mobile	52	−4	T.	−0.9	0	0
Montgomery	48	−5	T.	−0.7	1	1
GULF STATES—continued.						
Anniston	44	−5	T.	−1.0	5	1
Birmingham	44	−7	T.	−1.0	1	0
Meridian	48	−3	T.	−1.0	2	1
Vicksburg	50	−4	T.	−1.1	1	2
New Orleans	56	−3	0	−0.9	0	0
Shreveport	50	−3	T.	−1.1	2	2
Little Rock	48	−1	0	−1.1	4	4
Fort Smith	48	+1	T.	−1.1	5	5
Bentonville	44	+1	0	−1.1	13	14
Oklahoma	48	+4	0	−1.1	7	8
Abilene	50	0	0.2	−0.1	6	4
Fort Worth	54	+2	T.	−0.4	3	.....
Dallas	52	.....	T.	.....	2	3
Palestine	52	−2	T.	−0.9	2	2
Taylor	54	−1	0	−0.6	.....	.....
Houston	54	.....	T.	.....	1	1
Galveston	58	−3	T.	−0.9	1	1
Corpps Christi	58	−2	0.2	−0.3	0	0
San Antonio	58	+1	0	−0.4	3	1
Del Rio	54	−3	0.1	−0.1	0	0
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	46	−2	0	−1.2	5	4
Nashville	38	−8	0.2	−0.8	19	9
Chattanooga	42	−5	0.2	−0.7	6	5
Knoxville	38	−7	0.6	−0.4	9	7
Lexington	34	−8	T.	−1.0	18	26
Louisville	36	−7	0.1	−1.0	19	19
Evansville	38	−4	0.4	−0.7	14	29
Indianapolis	34	−4	T.	−0.8	27	37
Cincinnati	34	−5	T.	−0.8	22	32
Dayton	34	−5	0.1	−0.6	.....	.....
Columbus	32	−6	0.1	−0.7	25	38
Parkersburg	34	−6	T.	−0.7	25	32
Elkins	30	−7	0.3	−0.6	48	52
Pittsburgh	32	−8	0.1	−0.6	38	47
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	26	−4	0.2	−0.7	62	114
Syracuse	28	−7	0.2	−0.8	60	94
Oswego	30	−5	0.1	−0.8	63	101
Buffalo	30	−6	0.4	−0.4	73	83
Erie	32	−6	0.4	−0.4	52	71
Cleveland	32	−5	0.3	−0.3	50	50
Toledo	34	−3	0.1	−0.6	33	60
Detroit	32	−3	0.1	−0.5	38	62
Saginaw	30	−2	0.2	−0.3	.....	.....
Alpena	28	−3	T.	−0.6	55	111
Grand Rapids	32	−3	0.2	−0.4	46	84
Chicago	36	−1	0	−0.5	30	57
Fort Wayne	32	.....	T.	.....	.....	53
Milwaukee	32	−1	T.	−0.4	36	70
Green Bay	30	+2	T.	−0.5	43	86
Escanaba	26	−2	0.1	−0.4	44	112
Ludington	32	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	24	−3	0.3	−0.4	67	134
Marquette	28	−1	0.3	−0.4	81	144
Duluth	24	−1	T.	−0.4	51	119
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	28	0	0.2	−0.1	34	90
La Crosse	30	0	T.	−0.3	32	.....
Madison	36	+5	0	−0.4	24	99
Charles City	32	+4	0.1	−0.2	49	69
Dubuque	34	+2	0.1	−0.3	28	66
Davenport	34	−1	0.2	−0.1	48	49
Des Moines	36	+2	T.	−0.3	24	.....
Keokuk	36	−1	0.1	−0.3	22	30
Peoria	34	+1	0.3	−0.2	20	40
Terre Haute	34	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	36	−2	0.5	0	21	.....
Hannibal	38	+1	T.	−0.5	20	39
St. Louis	38	−2	T.	−0.6	33	26
Cairo	42	−2	T.	−1.0	9	11
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	48	+3	0.9	−1.9	10	.....
Seattle	44	+1	0.5	−1.0	11	7
North Head	50	+4	0.6	−1.0	5	.....
Portland, Oreg.	42	−3	0.3	−1.3	9	5
Roseburg	42	−2	0.3	−0.7	6	6
Eureka	48	−2	0.4	−1.4	1	1
Red Bluff	50	0	0	−0.9	1	0
Sacramento	50	−1	0	−0.6	0	0
San Francisco	56	+1	0	−0.8	0	0
Fresno	50	−2	0	−0.2	0	0
Los Angeles	64	+5	0	−0.4	0	0
San Diego	62	+4	0	−0.2	0	0

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

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